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TEA DUTIES.—THE CITY MEETING.

After the report of the Committee of 1847 upon the Tea Duties, and especially considering the whole course of our commercial legislation since 1842, and the remarkable success which has attended it, no one can have doubted that a large reduction of the duty on tea was but a question of time. No doubt at first sight there was even much that may naturally have led to the impression that tea had a very early claim on the Chancellor of the Exchequer's consideration. In the first place, the amount of the duty was enormous in proportion to the value of the article. In the next place, it is an article of most extensive consumption amongst all classes, and forms now almost a necessary of life to the humbler portions of the community. And in the third place, it is, with the exception of silk, almost the only important return for our exports to China, with which our trade is supposed to be limited only by the quantity of native produce which we are prepared to receive in exchange. These were all, no doubt, strong reasons for considering the article of tea favourably with a view to a reduction of the duty, on all hands admitted to be excessive. There were, however, two considerations which have hitherto overbalanced the weighty reasons to which we have adverted, and which alone explain how it is, that after the report of 1847, the year 1853 has arrived with the tea duties unaltered. The first was, that it was obviously to the advantage of the country that those duties should be dealt with, which were not only excessive in their amount, but which were also protective in their character. And the next was, that the amount involved in the tea duties was so large, and the loss to the revenue so great from such a reduction as would be sensibly felt, that it has been found impossible at any time, having regard to other more pressing but lesser claims, to spare the amount of revenue necessary for the sacrifice required, even though it might be regarded as a temporary loss.

All now admit the prejudicial effects of protective duties. It is now well understood that the amount received by the Exchequer from such duties was far from being the measure of the pressure which they inflicted upon the consumer. A protective duty repealed afforded a gain to the public far greater than the loss which it inflicted on the Exchequer. The surrender of a portion of the public income derived from such a source, cut off entirely another tax inflicted for private advantage only. So long, therefore, as we had the sugar duties, the timber duties, and a long list of duties on raw materials to deal with, it is not a matter of much surprize that the duty on tea, enormous as it is, but of which at least it can be said, that every shilling paid by the public finds its way into the public exchequer and for the public benefit—it is not a matter of surprise that such a duty should still be found to exist in all its integrity. But, inasmuch as we have a perfect conviction that the tea duty must sooner or later be greatly reduced, we may at least say, that we are nearer to that much-to-be-desired time than we were a year ago. Indeed it has been already proposed to Parliament:—it formed part of Mr Disraeli's budget, and the best part of it. But, unfortunately, it was made contingent upon a condition which raised some doubt whether the proposal was *bona fide*, and which certainly destroyed the whole charm of the boon. A double house tax, and extended from 20*l* down to 10*l* a year, was a high price to pay for a present reduction of a few pence per pound on tea, and a further prospective reduction hereafter. The public rejected the terms:—however much they desired cheap tea, they refused the boon at so great a cost. Now, we suppose the Chancellor of the Exchequer will have to deal with a remission of duties in accordance with the actual surplus revenue which he may have to dispose of. What that may be it is impossible to say till the statement of the results of the financial year have been made known. From the balance-sheet made up to the 5th of January, we might be disposed to hope for a favourable account on the 5th of April, and prospectively for the years 1853-54, were it not that we know that the acts already adopted by Parliament will throw a considerable additional expenditure on the current quarter, and a still greater one upon the succeeding year. Up to the 5th of January we had scarcely felt any portion of the new expenditure for the militia, and not a shilling of that sanctioned in the autumn session for additional defences. The current quarter and the coming year will feel the full weight of these charges, as well as of other claims which cannot be avoided. Whether, then, the state of the revenue will be such as will justify a reduction of the tea duties in the present year, must depend upon circumstances yet unknown. For our own part, we sincerely hope it may.

But taking it for granted that all parties are now agreed that a reduction of the tea duties is a measure which should be deferred no longer than is necessary, there is still abundance of ground for difference of opinion as to the best mode of effecting that object. It is pretty generally admitted that the point to be aimed at is a reduction from the present rate of 2s 2½d to 1s a pound. But is this reduction to be gradual, and, if so, how gradual? or is it to be sudden by a leap over the whole distance at once? Now, it is this point, and this point only, to which wish to advert in relation to the great meeting of merchants held in the City a few days ago, in order to promote this measure. With their main object we heartily concur. From their proposed method of accomplishing it, we as entirely dissent. We do more;—we protest against it on the part of the tax-payers. We are far from desiring any niggardly policy towards the merchants. It never answers any good purpose. On the contrary, we recognise fully the wisdom of making such a reduction in the duties on articles of extensive and general consumption as shall stimulate speculation as the most likely means of rapidly raising the supply up to the point required for the increased consumption which the reduced duty is calculated to promote. But in all things there is a medium. It must be obvious that to reduce the duty on tea by 1s a lb at once, would simply have the effect of putting into the pockets of the present holders at least one-half of the whole amount of the revenue surrendered by the Exchequer. Under such a plan the price in bond would probably rise some 50 per cent. Of the whole reduction, with a supply inadequate to the increased demand which is contemplated, the merchant would certainly obtain the lion's share.

We are the first to admit that a reduction of duty would lead to a corresponding increase of consumption in the course of time; and we are by no means doubtful that China will supply whatever quantity of tea we may require. But let us look at the actual facts of the case as they stand. In the last year we imported 66,361,000 lbs; our consumption under present circumstances was 54,724,000 lbs, and the quantity re-exported was 6,134,000 lbs, making an effective demand upon our entire supply of no less than 60,858,000 lbs, thus showing a surplus of only

5,503,000 lbs. Now we ask the most sanguine of those who urge a great reduction to look at the minute margin which these figures exhibit, upon which to risk a reduction of revenue exceeding three millions sterling,—a great part of which, under such circumstances, would no doubt go to enrich the present holders only. But, then, it will be said the supplies would increase. No doubt they would a year or eighteen months hence; and, perhaps, two or three years hence they might rise up to a rate required to meet a demand proportioned to the diminished duty. But the loss to the revenue would begin on the first day the reduction took place; while the gain to the consumer would be comparatively small.

To say nothing of the impossibillity of the Exchequer ever being in such a condition as to warrant a surrender of such a sum at one moment, experience informs us in very distinct and intelligible terms of a better mode of dealing with such duties. At one time the duty on colonial timber was 10s, and that on foreign timber 55s a load. Now the duty on the former is 1s, and on the latter 7s 6d. But this enormous reduction has been made by such steps, that while the immediate loss to the revenue was such as could be sustained without inconvenience, the whole value of the reduction has been enjoyed by the consumer. Again, in 1844 the duty on colonial sugar was 25s 4d, and on foreign 66s. Now these duties are respectively 10s and 14s per cwt. But the reductions have been so managed, that while the revenue has suffered to the least possible extent, the consumer has obtained from time to time the full advantage of the reductions as they have come into operation. Nor can it be said that the gradual descending scale of duties year after year has proved in the slightest degree inconvenient or prejudicial to trade. No doubt a temporary lull has always been experienced during the month of June, immediately preceding the reduction on the 5th July, but which has always been more than made up by the increased activity in the month immediately succeeding the reduction. In the former month less business than usual was done; in the latter, considerably more. Beyond this no disturbance has been experienced. And what has been the effect of this judicious mode of management? In 1844 the entire consumption was 207,000 tons; in 1852 it rose to 382,000 tons!

Whatever inducement there was to deal with the sugar duties on this principle, applies with equal, if not greater, force to tea. And therefore, whenever the Chancellor of the Exchequer may be so fortunate as to be in a condition to offer this great boon to the country, we hope he will profit by the experience we have had in regard to sugar and timber, and so arrange that the consumer and not the dealer shall receive the benefit of the sacrifice he makes.

AUSTRALIAN MINTS AND BRITISH CURRENCY.

We have never been among those who have anticipated much benefit from the establishment of Mints in Australia. We can well understand the great benefit which will result from a perfect, economical, and authorised means of melting, assaying, weighing, and stamping gold converted into bars of a uniform fineness. Such processes will bring the rough gold into the state in which it is most valuable as an article of merchandise for distribution throughout the world, and that advantage it is that we should desire to see conferred on the Australian colonies. Of gold *coin* there has been already as much sent from this country as can be required for the circulation of the Australian colonies, and indeed we may say, a great deal more. The recent accounts already show that public opinion on the subject of Mints was undergoing a change, just in proportion as it was found that coin was arriving in sufficient quantity to supply their wants, and as the price of rough gold and coined gold the more nearly approximated. At the same time we admit freely, that so long as the colonies defray all the charges of their Mints, it is a question entirely for their determination and not for that of the Home Government. If the colonies fancy themselves interested in possessing Mints, this country has no right to withhold them.

But, whatever may be our views in relation to Mints in Australia—however much we may think the benefits, which it is expected they may confer, are exaggerated; yet we are certainly not prepared to offer any opposition to their establishment on the ground taken by an influential morning contemporary a few days ago. The *Times* would lead one to infer that the establishment of Mints in Australia will be prejudicial to this country by inundating it with coin, and thus depreciating the circulating medium and unduly raising prices. Now, no doubt so long as we retain gold as our standard of value, no doubt any material increase in the supply will have a proportionate tendency to depreciate our currency and nominally to raise prices. But, whether such gold be imported in bars or as coins, can make no possible difference in this result. The discovery of the gold-fields in Australia may, before many years, prove to be the cause of depreciating our currency by 25 or 30 per cent., but the establishment of Mints will neither retard nor hasten such a consequence. Consider the operations of such an event. Suppose enormous quantities of gold coin imported. The quantity required for circulation would be no more than if it came in bars. The quantity of coin retained by the public in use at any moment depends upon the extent of small exchanges for which coin is used, and which greatly depends upon the amount of wages paid, which again depends upon the activity of trade. But at no time, as a rule, do people retain more coin than is requisite for circulation. The remainder is paid into banks, and any considerable surplus finds its way to the Bank of England. No matter, therefore, whether gold arrives as coin or in bars:—if as coin, and it is not required for circulation, it only goes to swell the deposits in the Bank vaults; or if in bars, and it is required for circulation, it would be sent to the Mint and coined without cost to the owners; or if not wanted for circulation, it would be deposited in the Bank; or in both cases it may again be exported, if there be a demand for gold abroad. But whether imported as coin or in bars, can make no difference as to the effect which will thereby be produced upon our currency. If the *Times* should feel any doubt upon this point, we must ask the writer to refer to the facts connected with the importation of silver. No matter whether silver be imported into any country as dollars or in bars, the price is, relatively to the precise fineness, the same;—nay, preference is rather given to bar silver than dollars, just as preference is given to bar gold rather than to coins.

But judging from the answers which have been given to questions put to members of the Government in relation to Australian Mints, we infer that in the regulation to be laid down a very prudent precaution will be taken for the purpose of keeping the Australian coinage and the Imperial coinage quite distinct. The denomination of the coins will be precisely the same—the weight and fineness will be the same; but the Australian coins (sovereigns and half-sovereigns) will have a distinctive mark upon them, showing from what Mint they issue; and they will not be a legal tender in this country. This precaution, however, has no relation to any effect such coins might have upon our circulation, but as a wise security against any accidental imperfection in the Australian coinage, which at such a distance might possibly occur; and in which case the greatest confusion might happen here, were there no means at once of distinguishing the Imperial from the Australian sovereign. But if the Australian sovereign be really a perfect coin, there can be no question it will soon acquire a reputation, and, though not a legal tender, yet as each sovereign will contain the full intrinsic value of a pound sterling, there is no doubt it will readily pass in circulation for ordinary purposes, just as much as English sovereigns always pass at their full value in France and in almost every country in Europe, or even more so.

In the first place, it is understood that a Mint will be undoubtedly established in Sydney, and that a similar privilege will be offered to the other colonies, which may adopt it or not as their experience will induce them now to determine; the whole cost in every case being borne by the colony, and the Home Government interfering in no way further than may appear necessary for the purpose of securing, as far as possible, a perfect coin.

THE NEW PRESIDENT'S INAUGURAL ADDRESS.

Mr President Pierce was inaugurated at Washington on the 4th inst. with the usual ceremonies, and much more than the usual enthusiasm on such occasions. The ceremony was attended by a great multitude of persons, and the general exclamation was—"Pierce is the man for the times." When he lifted up his right hand, pledging himself to maintain the constitution, the bulk of the assembly lifted up their hands, and so joined in the solemn act. It is not often that the Americans exhibit this kind of enthusiasm for persons, and, from all accounts, the object of their present excitement is in every way worthy of their attachment. If he be the man of the times, happily the times require no heroic talents. In America, at least, there are no Herculean tasks for the Government or the President to perform. The only subject likely to call there for any godlike statesmanship is slavery, and on this point Mr Pierce clearly and emphatically declares his adhesion to that settlement of the question which has been effected by the quiet and unassuming Mr Fillmore. The new President says—and we quote his words as well calculated to nip in the bud all attempts during his Presidentship to resuscitate a northern and religious agitation for the abolition of slavery, and to check the meddling of foreigners with that irritating topic:—

I believe that involuntary servitude, as it exists in different States of this confederacy, is recognised by the constitution. I believe that it stands like any other admitted right, and that the States wherein it exists are entitled to efficient remedies to enforce the constitutional provisions. I hold that the laws of 1850, commonly called the compromise measures, are strictly constitutional, and to be unhesitatingly carried into effect. I believe that the constituted authorities of this Republic are bound to regard the rights of the South in this respect as they would view any other legal and constitutional right, and that the laws to enforce them should be respected and obeyed, not with a reluctance encouraged by abstract opinions as to their propriety in a different state of society, but cheerfully, and according to the decisions of the tribunal to which their exposition belongs. Such have been and are my convictions, and upon them I shall act.

He is, therefore, on this all-important point of domestic policy, to carry out firmly the measures already adopted. In common with the bulk of his countrymen, he renders high honour to the firm, peaceful, and eminently successful administration of Mr Fillmore; and never was there a man in high station with fewer of the showy qualities that go to make up a hero, and adapt him

to the requirements of the vulgar, always the most numerous in every society. Mr President Pierce, to be the man of the times, must, as he promises, walk firmly in the paths of peace and constitutional law, and be like his immediate predecessor.

On the point most interesting to other nations—the foreign policy of the States—Mr Pierce is as clear and explicit as he is on the great question of slavery. Without saying anything which can be construed into interfering with other States or decrying their forms of Government—standing aloof still, as America always has done, "from the complicated system of Eu-"ropean polity," its "wars, turmults, and anxieties,"—she cannot "be affected by them except as they appeal to her sympathies in "the cause of human freedom and universal advancement;" and, "though the oppressed throughout the world turn their eyes to her, "pre-eminently her advocacy reposes in her example." "But no example, be it remembered," he adds, "can be power-"ful for lasting good, whatever apparent advantages may be "gained, which is not based upon eternal principles of right and "justice." By her example and her sympathy America will encourage the oppressed throughout the world to gain political liberty; but, under Mr Pierce's administration, she will eschew all apparent advantages from in any way interfering with her neighbours, and will adhere to the eternal principles of right and justice. Nothing more is required of any nation. We insist especially on these qualifications, because some of Mr Pierce's expressions to be immediately noticed, intended probably more to make political capital for himself than be acted on, have caused more apprehensions here than they ought.

For some time politicians in the States have looked on the extension of their boundaries and on the admission of new States into the federation as dangerous to the liberty of individuals and to the preservation of the Union. On this ground, the annexation of Texas, California, and New Mexico was opposed. Mr Pierce does not take this view, and declares, in language that has excited—unnecessarily we hope—the alarm of some of our contemporaries, that "his administration will not be controlled by any "timid forebodings of evil from expansion." At the same time he says:—

> It is not to be disguised that our attitude as a nation, and our position on the globe, render the acquisition of certain possessions, not within our jurisdiction, eminently important for our protection, if not, in the future, essential for the preservation of the rights of commerce and the peace of the world. Should they be obtained it will be through no grasping spirit, but with a view to obvious national interest and security, and in a manner entirely consistent with the strictest observance of national faith. We have nothing in our history or position to invite aggression; we have everything to beckon us to the cultivation of relations of peace and amity with all nations. Purposes, therefore, at once just and pacific, will be significantly marked in the conduct of our foreign affairs. I intend that my administration shall leave no blot upon our fair record, and trust I may safely give the assurance that no act within the legitimate scope of my constitutional control will be tolerated, on the part of any portion of our citizens, which cannot challenge a ready justification before the tribunal of the civilised world. An Administration would be unworthy of confidence at home or respect abroad, should it cease to be influenced by the conviction that no apparent advantage can be purchased at a price so dear as that of national wrong or dishonour.

What men desire they readily imagine to be right; and how far the old notion, that a great extent of territory is desirable, may have led Mr Pierce to the conclusion, in common with his countrymen, that the union of Cuba and Mexico with the States, to which this obviously points, is necessary for the preservation "of the "rights of commerce and the peace of the world," only He who makes the minds of all can tell; but the assurance is satisfactory that the acquisition shall only be obtained by the strictest observance of national faith. Not only no acts of the Government, but, so far as he can prevent them, no acts of the citizens, are to be "tolerated which cannot challenge a ready justification before "the tribunal of the civilised world." A higher practical standard of right and wrong does not exist, and no man and no nation can require of Mr Pierce and of the Americans more, than that they shall do nothing which that august tribunal will not justify. It was our duty not long ago to call attention to the great security to be found for the peaceable conduct of the Emperor of the French in his several deferential appeals to public opinion, or, as it is better described by the President, "the tribunal of the "civilised world;" and now to find him referring to that tribunal as the judge of his conduct, is full and complete evidence that the preservation of peace and order in the "civilised world" depends on those who guide and form public opinion.

It cannot fail to be noticed that the President refers to these acquisitions as essential for the preservation of the rights of commerce. On the same subject he says—"The vast interests "of commerce are common to all mankind, and the advantages "of trade and international intercourse must always present a "noble field for the moral influence of a great people." He says too—"The great objects of our pursuit, as a people, are "best to be attained by peace, and are entirely consistent with "the tranquillity and interests of the rest of mankind. With the "neighbouring nations upon our continent we should cultivate "kindly and fraternal relations. We can desire nothing in re-"gard to them so much as to see them consolidate their strength "and pursue the paths of prosperity and happiness." Those sentiments carried out will realise the *beau ideal* of Free Trade, which imagines that the wealth and the greatness of every nation is to be found in the wealth and the greatness of all other nations. These sentiments are very assuring, and well calculated to dissipate alarm at the vague assertions already quoted. In a world united by commerce, one part of it thriving and enriched by the riches and the prosperity of another, it can be of very slight importance under what jurisdiction the several parts are placed; and if the expansion of which Mr Pierce speaks really promote "the vast interests of commerce," the rest of mankind will not have to regret the incorporation, should it come to pass, of Mexico and Cuba with the United States. These, however, are distant contingencies; and in the mean time we must rest satisfied with the declarations made in the face of the civilised world, that the acquisitions are only to be made consistently with the strictest observance of national faith, and that the Government of the States will in all things be guided by the eternal principles of right and justice.

We must notice one observation of the President inconsistent, we think, with his other principles. If the Americans desire to "see other nations consolidate their strength and pursue the paths "of prosperity"—if "the vast interests of commerce are common "to all mankind"—and if these can only be promoted by peopling, cultivating, and enriching all parts of the earth—is not the American dogma, repeated by the President, concerning colonisation, at variance with these principles? "The rights, secu-"rity, and repose (he says) of this confederacy reject the idea of "interference or colonisation on this side of the ocean by any "foreign Power, beyond present jurisdiction, as utterly inad-"missible." Interference with the States would be extremely reprehensible: the colonisation of the desert places of America by any Power could only be, on the principles laid down by the President, a means of adding by commerce to the wealth and power of the States. Such a dogma savours too much of Papal usurpation, which gave away America, or Spanish grasping, which, on such a giving, claimed countries it could never occupy. If our voice can reach across the Atlantic, we would suggest to President Pierce that he should confine the restriction on foreign colonisation to the territories claimed and occupied by the United States.

To some minor matters of domestic policy adverted to by the President we shall only briefly allude. He is to secure a "de-voted integrity in the public service," and "a rigid economy above being justly questioned." But no one can "expect the "Administration to be so regardless of its responsibility and "of the obvious elements of success as to retain persons, known "to be under the influence of political hostility and partisan "prejudice, in positions which will require not only severe "labour, but cordial co-operation." He is, therefore, like other Presidents, to bestow offices on his own friends, but with a strict regard to the efficient discharge of duties and the best interests of the country. He is also to avoid the dangers of centralisation as much as possible, by confining all the agents of the Government strictly within "the limits imposed on them by the Constitution of the United States." He is in all things to be a strictly constitutional President, acknowledging his obligations to the people, and to them alone. Wherever the American flag can be raised it is to be "an inviolable panoply for the security" of the rights of every American citizen.

The President's sentiments are, with the exception we have adverted to, enlightened, and worthy of the popularly chosen and temporary ruler of a free people. His language is more vague and flowery than we have been accustomed to in such documents. The apparently extreme meagreness of our own Royal speeches seems to indicate an altered taste in respect to style in all the Anglo-Saxon family. Nobody can doubt at present the great influence of novelists and all the connected classes of writers over all the departments of knowledge. That applies to America as well as England, and there the style of Emerson or of Mrs Beecher is taking the place of that of Franklin; just as here the style of Mr Dickens, Mr Carlyle, and similar writers, is superseding that of Locke and Addison and Smith. We are less plain and less precise perhaps in our language than were our ancestors, and so we find public documents which do not conform in this respect to the public taste meagre and unsatisfactory. Mr Pierce, a man of the people, conforms in his language, as in his ideas, to the public taste; and the floweriness of his address, in contrast to addresses of his predecessors, is a symptom and a proof of the general change. He means, we believe, no evil.

The Cabinet of the new President is composed as follows:—

Secretary of State, Governor Marcy—a New York man, who derives his title from having been Governor of that State. He was Secretary at War under Mr Polk, and organised the army for the attack on Mexico.

Secretary of the Treasury. Mr Guthrie—a distinguished lawyer of Kentucky, but not much known as a politician. If he be a good financier and a good Free-trader, he will second Mr Pierce effectually in promoting commerce. It promises well that the Secretary of the Treasury is not connected with the manufacturing interests of New England or Pennsylvania.

Secretary of the Interior. Mr R. M'Clelland, the present Gover-

nor of Michigan, who is personally very popular, and is reputed to be a man of great ability. In Europe he has not been much heard of.

Secretary at War. Colonel Jefferson Davis—one of the Mexican heroes like the President, a person of great eloquence, and the representative in the Cabinet of the Southern States rights, to which the President has emphatically pledged himself in his inaugural address. He was formerly senator for Mississippi.

Secretary of the Navy. Mr Dobbin, of South Carolina—a democrat like the President, and, like him, generally devoted to the preservation of the Union.

Postmaster-General. Judge James Campbell, who derives his title from having been a Judge of the Common Pleas, and is now Attorney-General of the State of Pennsylvania. He is an active politician of the democratic party, and not likely to allow the great patronage of his office to be used against it.

Attorney-General. Mr Caleb Cushing, a Judge of the Supreme Court of Massachusetts, formerly Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy in Harvard College. He has been a member of the Massachusetts Legislature of the Congress, and a General. We all heard of him, too, as the States Commissioner in China. He is a man of great abilities, as the many offices he has filled with credit testifies, and is likely to become yet more distinguished. The many careers opened to individuals in the States, where, as Addison has said of a trading country, every man may find a place in which to make his fortune, or suitable to him, seems to develope in an extraordinary degree the abilities of individuals.

THE DECIMATION OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

It is impossible not to rejoice at the decimation of the House of Commons which is now going on before the tribunals of Election Committees, though the mode of execution must be allowed to be somewhat military both in its severity and its mode of selection. For it cannot be denied that the loss of a seat in Parliament, when added to the cost and trouble of the election and the heavy expenses incurred in defending it, is a severe penalty in those cases (and we believe there have been several such) in which the bribery has been not only without the knowledge, but really and sincerely against the wishes of the candidate, and when he himself has been the injured and disgusted party. Nor is it to be supposed that the whole number of those on whom the thunderbolt has fallen "were sinners above all the Galilæans": on the contrary, it is felt and admitted on all hands that probably few borough elections, especially in the smaller towns, and not many county elections where the contest was at all close, were conducted without the occurrence of some cases of corruption, direct or circuitous, which, if sufficient evidence could have been procured and if parties had been found zealous enough to undertake the ruinous cost of a petition, might have sufficed to unseat members who themselves were wholly and truly innocent of all participation in such transactions. Indeed one of the points which seems to have been most clearly brought to light by the investigations that have taken place, is that no correctness of principle or purity of intention on the part of the candidate can secure him against the injudicious zeal and damaging exertions of corrupt or unscrupulous partisans. It does not rest with him to say whether or not his election shall be conducted with clean hands and secured by none but legal and righteous means: a fiery and reckless supporter, or a careless and inconsiderate committee man (to say nothing of an agent who cannot enter into the conscientious particularities of his principle), may, in spite of himself, vitiate and upset his victory, and hold him forth to the world as a man "unseated for bribery." This result has instilled a wholesome terror into the minds of senators and politicians, by making it actually *unsafe* to be a borough candidate; and has led to a pretty general feeling on the part of all that the evil, which thus strikes both innocent and guilty, "must be put a stop to" by some means or another. Things have now reached a point at which what has long been a moral offence has become a practical and unbearable nuisance—expensive and dangerous even to those who are supposed to profit by it.

But there is another ground on which we rejoice at the wholesale executions which are now going on. The moral sense of most men, and especially of Englishmen, is a capricious and unreasonable thing. Their code of conscience is in a manner made for them by the world. Their principles of morality and honour are often strangely conventional. Sins that public opinion does not visit with heavy reprobation, and on which the law does not inflict severe penalties, become in their eyes either venial sins, or no sins at all. Perjuries, jobs, and corruptions, which outrage every Christian precept and every patriotic duty, are practised by honourable and respectable men with only the faintest and dimmest conception of wrong-doing,—till some really disagreeable or ignominious punishment—richly deserved in the eye of morality, and long perhaps formally assigned by the law—is actually inflicted; when the torpid conscience is awakened and an entire revulsion of feeling takes place. We find it difficult to look upon anything as very wrong, which is habitually done, and seldom or leniently punished. But the moment a crime or misdemeanour, however long connived at and tacitly allowed, is severely, extensively, and unsparingly dealt with by the administrators of justice, than its true character is recognised and avowed, and it henceforth takes its rank among *unpermissible offences*. Now we expect that the effects of the evenhanded severity which is now being dealt out by Election Committees, will be to effect this change in the case of electoral corruption. Hitherto, bribery at elections has ranked among permissible offences—things *which it was understood might be done* by gentlemen and men of character, if done judiciously and without scandal: by the time a hundred members have been unseated, it will take rank among unpermissible offences—things which involve disgrace and loss of repute in society and in the world.

We had long despaired of eradicating bribery merely by enactments and denouncements however thundering and severe. Commission is so easy, and detection so difficult. It may take so many forms, assume so many disguises, be perpetrated under so many pretexts. So long as there are men willing to buy and anxious to be bought, so long, in spite of all prohibitions and all mechanical arrangements, will barter in some shape be carried on. Alterations in the law of evidence may make secrecy more hard to be maintained; alterations in the mode of taking votes may render the guilty suffrage less secure; but there are so many ways of silently serving those who have supported a candidate, and so many modes of safely indicating the terms on which support may be obtained, that only in an entire change in the tone of public morality and the standard of honourable conduct among gentlemen on the whole subject, can we rationally look for any effective cure. The first step to this change is now taken; and a steady perseverance in the same course of unrelenting severity, will complete and establish it. Depend upon it, men will not long continue to regard as allowable or venial conduct which is visited with such heavy and certain penalties. One thing more is wanted to clench the work. Election petitions are now so expensive to their promoters, that many are deterred from presenting them, where there is ample evidence to support them. Again, seats cost so much to defend, that a strong temptation is created to underhand compromises. Arrangements should and might be made by which a petition might be tried as cheaply as any other suit at law, and by which evidence might be more easily obtained. A tribunal sitting on the spot might decide every case at an expense not exceeding 200*l*, and would, by its cheapness and its certainty, make corrupt elections almost as dangerous, and therefore as rare and as improbable, as murder. It would soon *come to be understood* among all parties that there was to be no bribery, and, like the use of poisoned weapons or jagged swords, it would be banished from all civilised and honourable warfare.

But when this evil has been cured, or reduced within the scantiest limits, we shall have to be upon our guard against the increase of a different and a subtler species of corruption, for which in like manner a higher tone of sentiment and conscience among both candidates and electors will be the sole and appointed security. If the corrupt and low-minded voters still retain the franchise, they will still seek to sell their votes, though they will look for payment in a different coin. If candidates are not more stern and lofty in their integrity than heretofore, they will be exposed to solicitations and temptations of another sort, if possible more difficult to resist and more easy to palliate to their consciences. If they do not any longer open their purses to gratify the electors, they will be expected to warp their principles to suit them. They will be urged to purchase votes as before, and to purchase them at a far higher and more fatal price. They will be pressed, and often we fear induced, to lower their political creed, to modify and impair their general opinions, to "file their mind" (as Shakespeare has it), to profess views which they do not hold, to give pledges which they cannot redeem, in order to obtain the suffrages of men to whom the suffrage ought never to have been vouchsafed. Now, if you *have* a purchaseable and corrupt constituency, it is difficult to maintain that, being placed between the two alternatives, a greater sin is not committed and a greater evil done by degrading your opinion to a low standard, and warping them to a bad one, than by the most lavish pecuniary bribes—that it is not worse to purchase venal votes by the sacrifice of your truth than by the surrender of your money. In both cases guilt has been incurred and corruption has been sanctioned and practised; but in the former case the candidate comes into Parliament with damaged principles, in the latter case only with an emptied purse. In the former case he has forfeited, in the latter he has purchased, the power of voting according to his own convictions.

The truth is—and it is of no use to blink or deny a fact which most assuredly we are not going to justify—that bribery has often enabled a senator of sound political principles and high capacity to be returned by a constituency notoriously bad, and incapable of choosing him on the ground of his merit or fitness,—and to be returned in unfettered independence. Corruption has thus often stepped in to prevent the mischief which would otherwise have been inflicted on the Legislature and the country by the choice of a corrupt borough. It has averted the natural consequences of having such scandalous electoral bodies. If, therefore, you extinguish bribery, and yet leave the bribeable constituencies, you have effected only a questionable and imperfect good. If representation is still given to places filled with low democratic

voters, wholly undeserving of the franchise, and incompetent by character and education from exercising it for their country's good, and *at the same time all corrupt pecuniary influence is successfully excluded*, they will naturally prefer low demagogic candidates as members. Places such as we refer to will always vote for the wrong men, unless paid to vote for the right ones. Therefore the eradication of bribery entails upon us the absolute necessity, without delay, of improving, elevating, and purifying our constituencies. If this is not done, our work of this session will be, like the half-finished roads of Ireland, a costly and embarrassing abortion.

THE TEMPER OF AUSTRIA.

Though there does not appear to have been any foundation for the rumour which prevailed last week, to the effect that the house of our Ambassador at Vienna had been attacked and insulted by the mob, yet private letters describe a state of angry and malignant feeling towards the English as prevailing in that capital, and we have had so many instances of late of the vexatious, irritating, and thoroughly unfriendly and unwarrantable treatment of English travellers in the Austrian dominions and in countries where Austrian influence is all-powerful, that it becomes matter for serious consideration what course of conduct under such anomalous circumstances it becomes Great Britain to pursue. There can be no doubt of the real *animus* of the Austrian Court towards us, however it may suit diplomatic language to deny or veil it; and it is no consolation, under the repeated insults and injuries offered to our countrymen, that in each particular instance some apology, explanation, or compensation has been extorted. The vexatious conduct still continues, and is evidently systematic, and to say the least not discountenanced by the higher authorities. Nor does it seem, in Austria Proper at least, to be confined to the Court: the same bad feeling is ostentatiously and offensively shown both by society and by the people.

Now, the point to which we are desirous of directing attention is this:—*For all this unfriendly feeling towards us on the part of its subjects and officials the Austrian Government is responsible.* On whatever supposed offences on our part it be founded, it exists by the sanction and has been created by the conduct, active or permissive, of the Court. This is one of the inconveniences which absolute Government brings upon itself. The Press is fettered in Austria. Everything that appears in it is subject to the strictest censorship. The people can gain their impressions of us and our behaviour only through those newspapers which the Government of Vienna allows to be printed and circulated there; it allows such only to circulate as give the impressions which it wishes to convey, and publish the statements and assertions which it wishes to be believed. If Austrian journals were allowed to publish what they pleased, or if English journals were allowed free entrance into the Austrian dominions, then, whatever notions the people chose to entertain about us and whatever sentiments they chose to manifest towards us, we could not blame the Government nor call it to account. But when an absolute Court permits only one side of everything to be presented to its subjects, it is obviously and justly responsible for whatever false impressions and mischievous or embarrassing consequences that one-sided view creates. Therefore, we say again, if the Austrian officials harass us, and the Austrian people hate us and insult us, it can only be because the Austrian Government wishes them to do so.

There is so much that is childish and petty in all these proceedings—they are so frivolous while so annoying—that they can scarcely be made the groundwork of any serious rupture or formal demand. It probably would most consist with the dignity and honour of our country, to recommend all Englishmen to abstain for a while from visiting any part of the Austrian dominions, and quietly to withdraw our Ambassador and cease all diplomatic intercourse for a while, till the Court and statesmen of Vienna shall have recovered from their fit of peevishness and ill-humour, and shall be prepared to give sincere assurances to our Government that the system of persecution, insult, and vexation hitherto pursued, shall be put an end to. It is scarcely consistent with our national self-respect to submit any longer to irritating misconduct, daily apologised for and daily renewed.

From all the points of view, the present conduct of Austria is something approaching to insane. Already hampered and humiliated by her vassalage to Russia, she is acting in a manner which will effectively alienate from her the regard of every other State. Surrounded with discontented and infuriated populations, she seems bent upon goading them to that degree of desperation which, like madness, bestows incalculable strength. Side by side with a powerful rival of menacing aspect and ambiguous intentions, she is preparing her subjects to throw themselves enthusiastically into his arms on the first signal of a rupture. She seems to have entered on a course which can only terminate in one way—speedily and fatally for herself. Her indiscriminate savagery both in Hungary and Lombardy is alienating from her the sympathies of the most resolute Conservatives in every country of Europe. She is making England feel that even the possible vagaries of France on the Continent would be better than the proved and systematic atrocities of Austria. She is making our hottest Tories feel that she cannot be defended or associated with, except at the expense of damaged character and outraged feelings. She is making the Italian patriots think that even French protection would be a welcome refuge from German brutality. She is compelling even the most aristocratic Moderates of both Lombardy and Hungary to ask themselves whether even the dreaded republican sway of Kossuth and Mazzini would not be a haven of rest and a paradise of perfection, in comparison with the freaks of barbarism of the Archduke Albrecht at Pesth and of Radetzky at Milan. No sinner ever worked harder for damnation. She is "treasuring up unto herself wrath against the day of wrath." She is doing all that lies in human power to deserve and to accelerate the hour of retribution, and to ensure that when it comes, however tremendous it may be, it will excite no sympathy and no regret, and that her fall—as fall she must if she perseveres in such a course—shall be welcomed by the acclamations of the free, the just, and the humane in every land.

CALIFORNIA AND AUSTRALIA.

The gold mines on the Pacific continue to rivet the attention of the world, and every new arrival from that quarter, whether it announce an increase or a decrease in the yield of gold, seems only to add to the interest. The discovery of them has come to be recognised as a great epoch in our social history. It appears like a keystone in the great arch of commerce or reciprocal services, over which nations are to march to a happier destiny. They attract to them labourers from amongst the destitute population of Europe, and reward them with sums that appear fabulous to the less fortunate people they leave behind, exciting the envy and emulation of those whose condition they at the same time improve, both by raising the standard of wages and enabling them to obtain more. They are seen to have a common interest for all men, and to be a means of bringing nations together from all parts of the earth. Diffusing much desired wealth more equally than heretofore, the gold discoveries will help more than political revolutions to promote and secure liberty. Stimulating honest industry and leading to abundance, they will give additional security to property and lessen crime, while they extend freedom. The eager impulse they engender, acquires from such probable consequences the sanction of science. The hopes and the labours of "the diggers," whether their product increases or diminishes, have a present, and will have an enduring, interest for all. Their influence over the coin of the world, or our usual standards of value—though the immediate practical consequence which justly excites the attention of statesmen as the parent of numerous other great changes—seems the forerunner of rapid and extensive social improvements, such as, but far greater than, those which ensued after the first discovery of America.

The late arrivals from the United States brought intelligence that an additional supply of gold had arrived at New York from California of the value of 2,237,153 dols. The public journals, too, speak of new discoveries of gold there, which are confirmed by the following extract from a private letter dated San Francisco, Jan. 31, 1853:—"Trade is a little smarter since "the weather cleared up, and accounts from the mines very flat-"tering. Some exceedingly rich diggings have been discovered at "a rich valley, where the earth to the depth of 16 feet pays "from 20 cents to 6 and 7 dols per pan. The finders struck its "heart, and took pans of earth yielding the unprecedented "amounts of 5, 17, 38, and 108, and one of 674 dols! Hosts "of miners flocked to the place, and are doing well. Many "who have been tempted by the flattering accounts from Aus-"tralia to take passage for that country, have forfeited their "passage money, and returned to the diggings. The Custom-"house returns of gold dust exported from this city during the "past year amount to 46,599,044 dols, independent of that "taken away by passengers and not entered, which would swell "the amount to more than fifty millions of dollars."

To this great amount and expected increase from California, we must add, according to the latest news from Australia, a great increase of gold from that quarter. The *Melbourne Argus*, of Jan. 3, gives an account of the quantity of gold dust brought into that town from Nov. 18, week by week, and then states:—"Since our previous summary there has been brought down by escort as follows:—

	Ounces.
By Government escort	154,746
By private escort	227,431
Amount conveyed to Adelaide by November escort	43,875
Ditto by December escort	27,933
Ditto by October escort (previously omitted)	42,019
Total	495,104"

The *Argus* gives only the produce of the several mines as brought by the Government escort, and only that enables us to judge of their relative importance. Of 154,746 ounces so brought, "the Ovens," a new district, yielded 25,483; "Ballarat," 59,816; and "Mount Alexander," 69,447. The whole yield from the Victoria diggings is little short of 100,000 ounces a week, or at the rate of upwards of 16,000,000*l* a year.

The Ovens is a comparatively new field, of which we have scarcely heard before; and, though its produce is not yet so large as that of the rich district of Mount Alexander,

or the less rich district of Ballarat, it promises a very large supply. "The capabilities of the Ovens," says the *Argus*, "as a very rich field, may now be deemed an admitted "fact. The amount brought into Melbourne as yet has been "comparatively small, but it is known that large quantities have "been carried privately overland to Sydney, and all reports agree "in attesting the richness of the locality. The Sydney papers "state, for instance, that a gold buyer in that city lately pur "chased 500 ounces in one lot, from two men who had just come "down from the Ovens." From Sydney they write:—"The chief "focus of gold labour is the Ovens gold-field, where many par- "ties are making large fortunes, and all doing well. At these "latter diggings, the gold-fields are reported to be unlimited, "and the precious metal has been found throughout the adjacent "country, towards the head of the Ovens, and also towards Al- "bury." Unfortunately the district is described at present as very insecure, several murders having been committed in it; but the authorities on the spot have taken active measures for punishing the offenders, and there is a probability that "the Ovens" will speedily be as safe as any of the other gold-fields. The Ballarat diggings, too, after a temporary declension, are again rising into favour; and there are various other spots, both in Victoria and New South Wales, where gold is found in quantities which pay the diggers, now accustomed to look for large rewards.

Of Victoria the circular from Melbourne states:—

The news from Fryer's Creek is encouraging, several parties having succeeded in realising large quantities from spots that have been overlooked in the general rush to reported new fields. The Ovens is also increasing in productiveness, as the amount that has arrived this evening by escort shows. At Bendigo reports of dulness are rife; and at Ballarat the running about of the diggers from place to place is the cause of a falling off in quantity.

The Sydney circular says of New South Wales:—

The Christmas holidays have come round once more, but without producing that diminution in the produce of our mines which might have been expected. On the contrary, indeed, the quantities at all the diggings have slightly increased. Some of the few parties left at Hanging Rock in the north appear to be doing extremely well, as much as 73 ounces and 46 ounces per week having been obtained. Rocky River continues to rise in favour, and to afford profitable employment for those who are working there, with abundance of room for more. A gleam of sunshine has at length gladdened the hearts of the owners of the Turon bed claims. During the past week some of them have been able to get to work, one claim yielding in a single day 10 lbs, and on the following day 40 ounces gold, while several others average from 10 ounces to 20 ounces per day. A few parties on the Tuena are doing a moderate stroke. Mundy Flat still continues very rich, some parties making 8 ounces per day. The numbers at the Meroo and Louisa Creek are on the increase, and Spicer's Creek is favourably mentioned. Our private advices from the south inform us that there is not much doing at Bell's Creek and Major's Creek, with the exception of some few parties who own good bank claims. At Bell's paddock, however, the diffusion of prosperity is almost universal, the more successful making as much as 15 or 20 ounces per day. There was an increase of numbers on all the diggings in this neighbourhood, so that we may look for considerable addition to the usual supply.

Governor Fitzroy, in his speech on proroguing the Legislative Council on Dec. 28, said:—

If the produce of the gold-fields has been less than was anticipated, that may be readily shown to have arisen from temporary causes, and not from any failure in their productiveness or extent. The unusual fall of rain has prevented the bed claims of the rivers from being worked during the greater part of the season; and many persons, attracted by the richness of the gold-fields of Victoria, have temporarily proceeded thither. The tide of immigration is now, however, steadily setting back to this colony, and as the population engaged in gold-digging increases, there can be no doubt that the produce will show a corresponding augmentation.

The accounts from Adelaide do not strengthen the hopes that were a short time ago announced that large quantities of gold would be found in South Australia. "Here," says a correspondent of the *Times*, writing on January 8th, "the treasures of the "earth are now regarded very coolly; and a growing disposition "is manifesting itself to return with greater assiduity than ever to "ordinary industrial pursuits. The South Australian diggings at "Echunga have proved, so far, to be just what I stated in a for- "mer letter—rich enough to keep quiet people in the neighbour- "hood of their homes, but not rich enough to attract hither hordes "of vagabonds from all corners of the world." Yet Adelaide, receiving gold from Bendigo and Mount Alexander, sent forward by the Sydney 97,000 ounces of gold—a larger quantity than was shipped at Melbourne and Sydney combined. Having stated these renewed prospects of an increasing yield, we may now call attention to the summary given by the *Melbourne Argus* of the total produce of Victoria:—

The following statement exhibits the total amounts brought down by escorts from their establishment to the end of 1852:—

By Government Escort.	Ounces.	
From Oct. 1, 1851, to Aug. 26, 1852		896,810
From Aug. 26 to Sept. 25		128,830
From Sept 25 to Nov. 15		225,358
From Nov. 15 to Dec. 30		154,746
Total		1,405,744
By Private Escort.	**Ounces.**	
From June 21 to Aug. 21	207,888	
From Aug. 21 to Sept. 25	197,959	
From Sept. 25 to Nov. 15	245,981	
From Nov. 25 to Dec. 30	227,431	
		878,959
Conveyed to Adelaide by escorts		228,529
Total conveyed by escorts		2,513,232

But this amount by no means represents the total yield of our gold-fields. In a previous summary we proved that a large proportion of the precious metal was carried from the diggings by private hand, by comparing the amount known to have been brought to Melbourne by the far larger amount actually shipped from the port. Our first summary showed the result of a very careful estimate as proving that, up to the end of August last, the total yield of gold was 2,532,422 ounces. The escorts have brought down since then as under:—

	Ounces.
From Aug. 26 to Sept. 27	366,193
From Sept. 27 to Nov. 15	471,339
From Nov. 15 to Dec. 30	495,104
Total	1,332,636

But to this amount something must be added for the quantity conveyed by private hand within that period. Of course no definite data exist for ascertaining this; but it will not be over-estimated by taking it at ten per cent. of the quantity brought by escort. The totals would therefore stand thus:—

	Ounces.
Estimated total of the yield up to August	2,532,422
Conveyed by escort since then	1,332,636
Conveyed by private hand	133,263
Estimated grand total of the yield up to Dec. 30, 1852	3,998,321

We may say, in round numbers, four millions of ounces, which, at 70s per ounce, is fourteen millions sterling; but its intrinsic value is certainly more—nearly sixteen millions sterling. The world has never, perhaps, exhibited so astounding a result as these figures show.

From the two sources combined—California and Australia—the supplies come larger, and promise to be larger, every month. The number of diggers is rapidly multiplying, and the fields seem to grow in extent. If we assume, with M. Michel Chevalier, that the supply of gold from all quarters, prior to the discovery of California, amounted to nearly 10,000,000*l* per annum, the largest estimate made, we must be struck with astonishment at finding this total sum surpassed more than one-half by the yield of only one of the colonies of Australia. From California and all the other new sources we cannot estimate the additional supply at less than (14,000,000*l*—it is more likely to be 24,000,000*l*)—making 30,000,000*l*, or at least three times as large an annual supply of gold as was obtained from the whole world in 1848. Either society was very much under-supplied with gold, and capable of absorbing an immense deal, by only slightly elevating the condition of the great multitude, not in our little island only, but over the whole globe, and placing in the pockets of some two or three hundred million of men a little gold or silver; or, if it were before fairly and sufficiently supplied, this great annual addition to its stock must speedily very much diminish the value. By the latter process, indeed, the absorption will be promoted, and the value soon cease to decline. Contrasting the condition of the most civilised parts of Europe with the condition of other countries, and believing that all can rise at least to the present level of the most civilised nations of Europe, we see at once that the rapid extension of commerce now going on—not confined to England, but pervading, in a greater or less degree, every country—is destined to make the multitude everywhere, to a much greater degree than at present, gold consumers. Nor will that depend any more than the discovery of the gold, or than its inherent qualities, on the action of Governments adopting it or not as money. It will force itself into use. The trade of nations, to which it chiefly comes in the first instance, will carry it everywhere. Everywhere it has a great value, everywhere it is attractive, and everywhere it will buy more useful objects. We may conjecture, therefore, that any decline in its value beyond that which results from a diminution in the cost of its production—a diminution which it is sharing with all other products—cotton and corn, sugar and silk—will speedily be relieved by a very greatly increased demand for the metal.

One fact is perfectly certain. No one State can, by any regulations, either keep up the value of gold, or preserve a definite and precise relation of value between it and silver and between it and other things. The deduction from this fact is, that no one State can preserve, by any kind of regulations, a standard of value unaltered as long as it uses the precious metals; and it should, therefore, no more regret and lament that its standard may be deterioated, than an individual should regret and lament that he is not seven feet high or that he grows old. The value of the precious metals, like the value of wheat and cloth, is wholly beyond the control of statesmanship. All it can do is to determine in what proportions they shall be divided, and what names they shall receive; but it did not originate the discovery of them nor impart to them the qualities which affect all minds, and it cannot control their value nor their diffusion by commerce over the whole world.

COINAGE OF THE UNITED STATES.

The following Act was passed on February 21st, 1853, to come into operation on the 1st day of June next:—

An Act amendatory of Existing Laws relative to the Half-dollar, Quarter-dollar, Dime, and Half-dime.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That from and after the first day of June, eighteen hundred and fifty-three, the weight of the half-dollar or piece of fifty cents shall be one hundred and ninety-two grains, and the quarter-dollar, dime, and half-dime, shall be, respectively, one-half, one-fifth, and one-tenth, of the weight of said half-dollar.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the silver coins issued in conformity with the above section shall be legal tenders in payment of debts for all sums not exceeding five dollars.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That in order to procure bullion for the requisite coinage of the sub-divisions of the dollar authorised

by this act, the Treasurer of the Mint shall, with the approval of the director, purchase such bullion with the bullion fund of the Mint. He shall charge himself with the gain arising from the coinage of such bullion into coins of a nominal value exceeding the intrinsic value thereof, and shall be credited with the difference between such intrinsic value and the price paid for said bullion, and with the expense of distributing said coins, as hereinafter provided. The balances to his credit, or the profit of said coinage, shall be, from time to time, on a warrant of the director of the Mint, transferred to the account of the Treasury of the United States.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That such coins shall be paid out at the Mint in exchange for gold coins at par, in sums not less than one hundred dollars; and it shall be lawful, also, to transmit parcels of the same from time to time to the assistant treasurers, depositaries, and other officers of the United States, under general regulations, proposed by the director of the Mint, and approved by the Secretary of the Treasury: Provided, however, That the amount coined into quarter-dollars, dimes, and half-dimes shall be regulated by the Secretary of the Treasury.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That no deposits for coinage into the half-dollar, quarter-dollar, dime, and half-dime, shall hereafter be received, other than those made by the Treasurer of the Mint, as herein authorised, and upon account of the United States.

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That, at the option of the depositor, gold or silver may be cast into bars or ingots of either pure metal or of standard fineness, as the owner may prefer, with a stamp upon the same, designating its weight and fineness; but no piece, of either gold or silver, shall be cast into bars or ingots of a less weight than ten ounces, except pieces of one ounce, of two ounces, of three ounces, and of five ounces, all of which pieces of less weight than ten ounces shall be of the standard fineness, with their weight and fineness stamped upon them; but in cases where the gold and silver deposited be coined or cast into bars or ingots, there shall be a charge to the depositor, in addition to the charge now made for refining or parting the metals, of one-half of one per centum; the money arising from this charge of one-half per centum shall be charged to the Treasurer of the Mint, and from time to time, on warrant of the Director of the Mint, shall be transferred into the Treasury of the United States; Provided, however, That nothing contained in this section shall be considered as applying to the half-dollar, the quarter-dollar, the dime, and half-dime.

Sec. 7. And be it further enacted, That from time to time there shall be struck and coined at the Mint of the United States and the branches thereof, conformably in all respects to law, and conformable in all respects to the standard of gold coins now established by law, a coin of gold of the value of three dollars or units, and all the provisions of an act entitled "An Act to Authorise the Coinage of Gold Dollars and Double Eagles," approved March third, eighteen hundred and forty-nine, shall be applied to the coin herein authorised, so far as the same may be applicable; but the devices and shape of the three-dollar piece shall be fixed by the Secretary of the Treasury.

Sec. 8. And be it further enacted, That this act shall be in force from and after the first day of June next.

"The weight of the new silver coinage authorised by the recent act of Congress, which goes into operation in June next," says the *National Intelligencer*, "as compared with that coinage since the passage of the act upo n the same subject in 1837, is as follows:—

Silver.	Act of Jan., 1837.		Act of Feb., 1853.	
Dollar	412½	grains.	No change.	
Half-dollar	206¼	—	192	grains.
Quarter-dollar	103⅛	—	96	—
Dime	41⅛	—	38.40	—
Half-dime	20⅝	—	19.20	—"

Agriculture.

AGRICULTURAL ILLUSTRATIONS.

Particular instances in illustration of general truths have always much greater effect than any amount of comment or dissertation. Thus, in husbandry, not a few farmers receive, somewhat impatiently, exhortations to improve their cultivation, and to embark in such spirited enterprises and improvements as in all other businesses have proved the only road to success; while they heed statements by successful men of their own body who have encountered and overcome the difficulties by which, unquestionably, farming in England is beset. Such occasions are usefully resorted to by all who would urge on the mass of average farmers to make the exertions their business demands. Such an occasion is to be met with in the presentation to Mr George Turner, of Barton, Devon, of a testimonial of the respect in which his neighbours hold him as a scientific and practical agriculturist. Most of the frequenters of the shows of the Royal Agricultural Society and of the Smithfield Club will recognise Mr Turner's name as a successful breeder of Devon cattle and Leicester sheep. Possibly, from the long list of county landowners who subscribed to the testimonial, Mr Turner may have earned some title to the political gratitude of that class, but with that we care not to deal, for his merits as an agriculturist and breeder of stock fully entitle him to such a mark of respect on purely agricultural grounds. And the sound views he disclosed on the occasion justify the esteem with which he is regarded. The chairman, Mr Buller, in proposing Mr Turner's health, spoke of Mr Turner both as an owner and occupier of land, saying—"That, as an owner, he had largely increased the value of his property by judicious improvements, whilst, as a tenant-farmer, he had occupied a larger extent of land, and probably been more successful in his farming, than any man in the county." He also said that Mr Turner had in early life devoted his particular attention to the breeding of sheep and cattle. Having satisfied himself that the native cattle of his county were the best adapted for its climate and soil, he devoted himself to their improvement by careful selection and breeding. He had also introduced new manures and improved modes of cultivation into his district, and has endeavoured successfully to extend such improvements amongst his neighbours. And the chairman gave this incidental testimony to the benefits husbandry will derive from getting rid of its "bane," Protection. Mr Buller said—"The whole agricultural interest are now of one heart and one mind. I am happy to think that certain opinions previously entertained as to the mode in which agriculture is to be advanced in this country are now consigned for ever to oblivion. We must look no longer to a restrictive policy for the purpose of benefiting agriculture, as it has been decided by the people and the intelligence of the country that we are to have open competition with all the world. Therefore it is that the agricultural interest *must, to be successful, look to such men as Mr Turner* and to the example he has set them, and not to any narrow views of policy, for their advancement and improvement. They must act by his example; they must exert themselves, endeavour to understand the latest improvements, attend to all the discoveries of science, improve their breeds of cattle, acquire all the information they can for themselves, and extend it as widely as possible among the class with which they are connected." All this is sound and sensible, though, it must be confessed, landowners and farmers have been somewhat slow in arriving at such just conclusions—not to say a word about the fact that they arrived at them under the strongest compulsion. However, they have got upon the right track, and none will now be disposed to quarrel with them because they have been rather reluctantly driven into it.

Mr Palk, the son of Mr Turner's landlord, was disposed to take some credit to his father for having for so many years retained so good a tenant as Mr Turner; but when we come to see Mr Turner's account of the state of his farm when he entered it, the landlord's merit will seem to have consisted in knowing when he was well off.

Mr Turner, in giving thanks, attributed much of his success in life to the instruction and direction of his own father, who was himself eminent as an agriculturist of his day. He then said:—

Very early in life, I took a farm of about 300 acres, which was said to be quite run out; I must confess I was somewhat uneasy, on being told by a good friend and neighbour, that if I succeeded in growing 18 bushels of wheat per acre, and keeping 60 or 70 lambing ewes, it was quite as much as I had a right to expect, and more than my predecessor had done. I felt that if such was the case, I should soon be placed in a most unenviable position. But I remembered well the old adage of an eminent magistrate of this county, who generally concluded his address to his audience by telling them to persevere. I did persevere, and at the end of three years I had the pleasure of seeing my wheat crop mount up from 18 to 24 bushels per acre, and my flock of lambing ewes from 60 to 120. I retained that farm for a few years, put it in good order, was induced to give it up to a near relative about to be married, and I then hired the farm I at present occupy.

The then condition of the farm was such as to make a landlord glad to obtain an improving tenant:—

I may say that if ever there was a farm in a worse condition than another—if ever there was a farm that bore more of what it ought not to bear, and less of what it ought, that farm was Barton. To give you some idea of it, it was so bad that on the best field in the estate there were more bushels of the seeds of weeds than of wheat; whilst there were other fields which would not grow ten bushels of barley per acre. In what state it is now, I leave those gentlemen who have done me the honour to inspect it to say. I will only say that if it had not produced during the last three years double what it did the first three years, I should not have been in the proud position in which I am to-day.

And the secret of Mr Turner's success has been never to rest satisfied with that he had already accomplished. He said:—

Such has been the result of my practical farming; and what has led me to it has been perseverance, energy, and a desire above all things to go forward. "Forward," has been the motto which I have adopted through life, and I believe I was right in adopting that motto; for I can truly say that I never knew a man in my life as a farmer who was content to stand still, who did not go back. I quite coincide in the sentiment of a great German writer, who said that there was a curse attached to standing still. If a man says to me, "I am quite content to farm in the same manner as my father and grandfather did before me," he is not worthy the name of a farmer, and in a few years he will have no estate to farm. If a man says, "My herds and flocks are quite good enough, they need no improvement," depend upon it, gentlemen, that in a few years he will not have a bullock or a sheep worth looking at. Let me urge on all who wish to profit by farming, to go forward and improve. Had I known thirty years ago what I do now—and though I have been learning something every year, yet I still trust to learn more—yet, had I known what I do now thirty years ago, I should have been thousands of pounds in pocket more than I am at the present moment. I address this conversation to those who are commencing business, and I tell you that if you do not try to do better than those who have preceded you, you are quite sure to do worse.

This is thoroughly practical and to the purpose, and it touches the besetting fault of vast numbers (perhaps the majority of farmers), that they rest satisfied too easily with only a moderate rate of produce in their fields, or a moderate degree of perfection in their stock. That will never make a successful farmer; he must always try to go ahead, and, with ordinary prudence and judgment, such efforts never fail to command success.

SPIRIT OF THE TRADE CIRCULARS.

(From Messrs Churchill and Sim's Circular.)

London, March 18, 1853.

The stock of square timber in London appearing to be only half the amount of last year's, gave an impulse to prices in January, and as its consumption has continued to be larger than usual during the winter months, these prices have been fully maintained, and in the cheapest sorts, or Swedish fir, further advanced recently. The stock of sawn wood was excessively large at the turn of the year, of foreign unusually so, and though the quantities taken off for monthly consumption have amounted to a very high average, we should rather attribute the rise in the prices of deals and battens to the certainty of higher import cost in the ensuing season—now realising by sales for delivery at rates greatly advanced at the ports of shipment, and augmented by the addition of 20 to 25 per cent. to the freight of last year.

Thus the prices of deals and battens have now risen here, equal to the earlier rise in fir timber.

In Norway the action on prices is consequent on the increased demand for France, which exceeds previous years, and the same effect has been felt in Sweden. From neither of these sister states does it appear that our imports to London can be large, for the outports of England are short of stock, and offers for their supply have been obtained, which even exceed the estimated proceeds of our present advanced quotations. The surplus stock of foreign deals and battens in London has derived the benefit of large country sales on this account; and though we held at the beginning of March 1,689,000 pieces of foreign deals, battens, and boards (or the sawn wood), against 1,195,000 at a period corresponding in 1852, it is fair to assume that the present stock is larger than it otherwise would be, from being retained in bond, by town and country buyers, on the doubt whether the import duty will be reduced this year. The actual consumption of the winter has been very large, irrespective of these speculative operations on the duty, and it is unfortunate when a change of tariff is left in uncertainty as on foreign wood, until so late a period as April, for by that month it has been necessary to prepare for and compute all the leading imports of the year, which in an interval of months between the Budgets of two Ministers has depended on speculation.

(From Messrs Pothonier and Co.'s Circular.)

Alexandria, March 5, 1853.

The recent course of events in this market has fully justified the anticipations suggested by the proceedings of an over-sanguine and uncontrolled spirit of speculation. The dulness in the European markets has been succeeded here by a reaction, causing prices of produce to fall to a par with those of the Continent, and, as a natural consequence, several failures have taken place in succession within the space of a few days. These casualties, connected as they were with the late grain adventures, have fallen upon those who were less capable of resisting sudden changes in the market, but have not materially affected the legitimate export houses. Such results were to have been expected on a scale more or less extensive, but they more forcibly point out the desirability of auction sales on the part of the local Government being held at regular and stated periods. Had the authorities been less influenced by a desire to enhance the value of their produce, or had they attempted to effect such a result by a more liberal policy, their example would not have been followed to so great an extent. While we cannot but reprobate the system which has been pursued generally, we must not omit to notice an act of private liberality by a party of high rank in the country. At a moment when individual security was alone regarded, Said Pasha, the heir apparent, came forward and placed a considerable sum in cash at the disposal of the four local banks; and this measure has contributed to a considerable extent to quell feelings of uneasiness. At the present moment inactivity is prevalent, and few shipments are going forward. Tonnage is still in demand, particularly small vessels suitable to load Indian corn, for which as high as 9s 6d to 10s have been paid. Little commestibili is offering at the reduction, as the stocks have passed into strong hands. Exchange on London, 98 to 98¼ piastres per £ sterling.

Foreign Correspondence.

From our Paris Correspondent.

Paris, March 17, 1853.

There has been during this week no news of great importance. The *Moniteur* has published a flourishing article about the state of our finances and the Budget of 1854, which is about to be presented to the Legislative Body. The demands of the Ministerial departments for their special Budgets have been reduced by 34 millions of francs, so as to approach as much as possible to a balance of expenses with the public revenue. There is great discontent among some of the Ministers, who complain that a part of their resources have been cut off by the amended Budget, and declare openly that supplementary credits of a large amount will be indispensable. But the Emperor will hear no observations, and he always answers that the Budget must needs be balanced, and he is determined to consent to every possible sacrifice in order to obtain that important result. However, the Budget has not yet been brought to the Legislative Body, though it has been prepared a fortnight. Such a delay seems rather singular, and has given rise to new reports of a modification in the Cabinet, M. Magne, the Minister of Public Works, whose Budget has been much curtailed, having offered his resignation.

M. de St Arnaud, the Minister of War, is seriously ill, and he has been obliged to leave Paris with his family and go to the Hyères, in Provence. His illness is inflammation of the lungs, and the physicians have no hope of his recovery. It was reported to-day that he had died before arriving at Hyères. He is replaced *ad interim* by M. Ducos, the Minister of the Navy. That department had been promised to General Canrobert, the same officer who commanded on December 4, 1851, upon the Boulevard Montmartre, when the soldiers fired upon the crowds and killed so many innocent people. Such a choice would not have been welcomed by the population of Paris, and it seems that it is abandoned. General Aupick, who has just been recalled from the embassy at Madrid, and has been appointed senator, is spoken of as the probable successor of General St Arnaud.

Several important changes are about to take place in the diplomatic posts. M. Lavalette will be sent as Ambassador to Madrid, in lieu of General Aupick; M. de Castelbajac, our Ambassador at St Petersburg, will be replaced by M. de Larochejacquelin, who desires a great embassy, and had been spoken of for the post at Constantinople, when M. Delacour was preferred to him.

The last advices from Constantinople cause much uneasiness to our diplomatists. General Menzikoff had come with threatening notes about the Holy Places, so that the Sultan is placed between the concessions he has already granted to France about that question, and the haughty claims of Russia in favour of the Greek Christians. M. Delacour, who has been appointed Ambassador at Constantinople, has received detailed instructions as to the line of conduct he must adopt. But this affair wants an uncommon degree of prudence and firmness to maintain the rights of the Latins without breaking off with the Court of Russia.

Louis Napoleon has made new overtures to Pius IX. to persuade him to come in Paris and crown him. It was believed a fortnight ago that His Holiness's journey was decided on, and some preparations had been ordered in the Tuileries to receive him; but yesterday despatches from our Ambassador at Rome announced that the Pope had decidedly refused, on the plea that he could not go to Paris in order to anoint the Emperor of the French, without making afterwards the journey to Vienna and doing the same for the Emperor of Austria. Louis Napoleon will thus lose an opportunity of having the presence of the Pope to overawe the nation into a passive obedience.

The Government seems to have taken seriously the resolution of reducing the active army. All the soldiers who had obtained furloughs, after serving during several years, have obtained prolongations of their leave of absence from the regiments. But they may be recalled to their regiments and united under their colours within a fortnight, so that such a reduction is scarcely a proof that the Emperor is in earnest when he declares his firm intention of maintaining peace in Europe. It will serve only to reduce the expenditure of the army, and it is most probable that this system of reduction will soon be carried much further, as the establishment of railways and the rapidity of communication makes the present army useless in time of peace.

The following are the variations of our securities from March 10th to 16th :—

	f c		f c		f c
The 3 per Cents declined from	80 70	to	80 0	and left off at	80 70
The 4½ per Cents	104 30	—	103 85	—	104 15
Bank Shares	2740 0	—	2740 0	—	2740 0
The Northern Shares improved from	910 0	—	922 50	—	924 75
Strasburg	837 50	—	842 50	—	838 75
Lyons	940 0	—	962 50	—	957 50
Avignon	772 50	—	775 0	—	775 0
Western declined from	765 0	—	752 50	—	757 50

HALF-PAST FOUR.—There was some buoyancy to-day at the end of the market, in consequence of the information that the Budget had just been presented to the Legislative Body, and there was a surplus of two millions and a half. The railway shares were in great request. The Three per Cents. varied from 80f 70c to 80f 80c; the Four-and-a-Half per Cents. from 104f to 104f 10c; the Northern shares, from 917f 60c to 920f; Lyons, from 950f to 960f; Strasburg, from 840f to 850f; Orleans, from 1,067f 50c to 1,080f; Avignon, from 780f to 790f; Western were at 760f; Cherburg at 626f 25c.

Correspondence.

SUGGESTIONS CONCERNING THE JUST PRINCIPLES OF TAXATION.

To the Editor of the Economist.

SIR,—The following attempt to classify and compare various principles as well as various sources of taxation respectively, is intended to suggest other like attempts leading to a more rational and equitable fiscal system than that which prevails; if, indeed, that can be called a system which rather levies where it can, than in conformity with any methodised distribution of the public burdens.

The objects to be effected by imperial taxation, levied for purposes of revenue exclusively, are principally these:—To defray charges of government, to provide for public security and defence, to pay the national creditor, to promote undertakings of public advantage, &c.

There are various principles according to which the weight of taxation may be apportioned among the tax-payers, but in the existing state of our social economy none of those principles, taken separately, can be equitably carried out to their full consequences.

Direct taxation, even though in some respects more simple and just, theoretically, and more cheaply collectable in practice, will nevertheless be all the more liable to foster discontent and disaffection in proportion as the press is free, and as there exists liberty to combine against assumed grievances.

The following principles of taxation, prosecuted inflexibly, would be liable to the objections appended to the statement of each severally:—

1. Taxation charged in proportion to the expense occasioned to the State by the tax-payers severally, whether for government, for protection, or for the specific service rendered.

On this principle the ascertainable expense chargeable against an unobtrusive person in the heart of England, lending his money to the State at the lowest rate of interest, would be exceedingly small in comparison with that traceable to some outlying trader, fisherman, or trafficker with foreigners; and this principle, applied inflexibly, would tax most heavily the shipping merchant, and, by consequence, obstruct the profitable exportation of the products of our national industry.

2. Taxation apportioned according to the opportunities of identifying the tax-payer's property, in gross, or of surcharging his expenditure.

On this principle, hoarded wealth, property not of an obvious character, and parsimony generally, might escape almost scotfree, while the heaviest burthen might fall on the largest family, though, perhaps, the poorest.

3. Taxation apportioned to the tax-payer's ability to spare, measured by his available resources in excess of his wants.

On this principle, luxuries and savings being the especial objects of taxation, there is risk, both of hampering trade carried on by means of imports, and also of discouraging provident habits.

The last of these principles, as enunciated, will seem to many the most equitable; but, assuming that all the foregoing principles may be conveniently applied in combination, and that nations composed of individuals do, like individuals, become rich or poor in proportion to their incomings and their outgoings relatively, then extravagant or luxurious expenditure having *cæteris paribus* an impoverishing tendency, would seem to offer a more legitimate field for taxation than that which concerns the necessaries of life; and the order of liability to taxation might be thus classed:—

Indirect Taxation.—1. Foreign luxuries of such nature as by consumption are dissipated unproductively; *e. g.* tobacco and the like. 2. Foreign luxuries in food, drinks, &c., the consumption of which does not economise the consumption of home products, having a value for international exchange. 3. Foreign luxuries in clothing, furniture, and the like; those of least permanent or re-exchangable value paying the highest *ad valorem* duties. 4. Luxuries being home products, in proportion as their consumption diminishes the stores available for international exchange, or as their supply diverts industry from other occupations more productive of national wealth.

Direct Taxation.—5. Taxes on the value-bearing resources of individuals, measured by their own assumption of social status; *e. g.* house tax, taxes on servants, horses, dogs, armorial bearings, plate, &c. 6. Taxes on the value-bearing resources of individuals, measured by their gross income, subject to rebate upon certain amounts not expended for advantage of the receiver of the income, but either in the immediate maintenance of dependants, or by way of future provision for them, as also upon amounts stored up for provident objects generally, but meanwhile so capitalised as that the ultimate distribution shall be liable to the taxation originally rebated. 7. Taxes on property not producing direct or obvious income, but which might do so; the payment in certain cases being commutable for deferred charges. 8. Taxes on property inherited or transferred; charging higher rates on such property as may be only taxable on such occasions; and in the case of inheritance or bequest, allowing a rebate in proportion as the successor had claims to be provided for by the predecessor. 9. Taxes in respect of privileges, exemptions, or immunities. Under this head may be included a large class of *stamps*, conferring a specific validity, or a title to be privileged evidence; licenses for trades and professions requiring either especial qualifications first ascertained, or an official supervision continuously; marks avouching the genuineness of matters tested or registered, and probably other taxes yet to be devised of a nature to secure the responsibility of persons undertaking duties which demand large trust and confidence, whether public or private; objects elsewhere attained by the guarantee of deposited security.

The sixth class, inasmuch as it includes the all unpopular income tax, that which just now most agitates the public mind, seems to demand some immediate elucidation. To facilitate this, the following premises may be usefully assumed:—

It is impossible to settle any income tax other than a continuous one, without injustice to variable or precarious incomes.

Income, as the actual product of the year, or property, as a measure of the income which its owner ought to produce therefrom, is that which is chargeable towards the public expenditure proper to the year.

To tax income, not as the year's product, but in some proportion to the owner's ascertainable tenure of the sources of his present income, involves either a surcharge or an exemption of future income, as the case may be.

Of a gross income chargeable, that portion claims exemption which is not enjoyed, but providently capitalised or otherwise sufficiently secured to meet prospective wants, either of the investor himself or others dependent upon him.

Savings for such objects suitably identifiable are life assurance, deferred annuities, endowments, settlements, or other provisions made over to trustees, and the like.

The less opulent classes are already (by existing laws carried out through the National Debt Office) encouraged and assisted to husband their income and make provision for future wants of all kinds.

For instance: On sums simply hoarded, but liable to be withdrawn capriciously, [a savings bank is enabled to grant an interest of—say 3 per cent. per annum (the rate actually allowed to the depositor is more frequently less). On sums stored up for a prospective purpose, connected with the depositor or his immediate representative, and not liable to be withdrawn for a term of years, certain or contingent, the rate of interest allowed through the savings banks is 3½ per cent. On periodical contributions through friendly societies, in the nature of mutual assurance against the ills of life, a much higher rate of interest is granted by the State, notwithstanding a specific loss is incurred thereby.

Is it not possible to devise systems of privilege available for larger savings, not made in parsimony, but required by the uncertainty of future income; which privileges, though not precisely analogous in form to those now available for smaller savings, may yet afford compensation to certain sufferers by the inflexibility of the income tax; the system being, nevertheless, so devised as to secure direct public advantages more than commensurate with any rebate allowed in respect of precarious incomes?

J. A. F.

Imperial Parliament.

PRINCIPAL BUSINESS OF THE WEEK.

House of Lords.—*Friday:* Conversation on Indian Affairs—Routine. *Monday:* County Elections Polls Bill passed committee. *Tuesday:* Conversation on Railway Accidents. *Thursday:* Conversation on Law Reform.

House of Commons.—*Friday:* Conversation on the Government of India—Jewish Disabilities Bill read a second time. *Monday:* Affairs of Turkey—Jew Bill passed committee, as did also the Oaths in Chancery Bill. *Tuesday:* Conversations on the Elections. *Wednesday:* County Rates and Expenditure Bill in committee. *Thursday:* Debate on the Sixmile bridge affray.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Friday, March 11.

[CONTINUED FROM OUR LAST.]

The Earl of Derby hoped that the Government would reconsider the determination, at which it was understood they had arrived, to legislate permanently for India during the present session. Considering the immense importance of the subject, and the small progress that had been made in their inquiries, nothing was more to be deprecated than hasty legislation. In his opinion the proper course would be to pass a continuing act for a period not exceeding five years, during which a thorough investigation might be carried out, and thus able them to solve satisfactorily this great and difficult problem.

The Earl of Aberdeen objected to the suggestion of Lord Derby, and thought that inquiry had sufficiently advanced to enable them to legislate on one head—the government of India. It was by no means necessary to wait until the whole number of heads had been investigated before they passed a measure relating to that division of the inquiry.

The petition was then referred to the select committee.

The various bills before the house were advanced a stage, and their lordships adjourned.

Monday, March 14.

The Earl of Aberdeen, in reply to a question from Lord Brougham, stated that the Government was about to a issue a commission to inquire into the law of partnership.

Lord Colchester moved for certain returns connected with recent legislation on the merchant service, and called the attention of the house to various grievances under which shipowners laboured.

After some observations from Lord Stanley of Alderley, the motion was agreed to.

Lord Lyndhurst called the attention of the house to the immense difficulty of the task which the Lord Chancellor had undertaken when he announced his intention of consolidating and codifying the statutes.

A discussion ensued, in which the difficulty of the undertaking was fully admitted, for not only was there an immense mass of statutes to be digested, but the unsatisfactory manner in which numberless recent acts had been drawn up and worded was such that any attempt to understand, and much less to amend them, was pronounced to be hopeless.

The County Elections Polls Bill passed through committee, and was reported.

Lord Brougham called the attention of the Government to the corrupt practices which had prevailed at borough elections, and hoped that some measure would be introduced on the subject.

The Earl of Aberdeen could state confidently that an attempt would be made to check these mal-practices by a legislative enactment.

The various bills before the house were then forwarded a stage, after which their lordships adjourned.

Tuesday, March 15.

The Earl of Malmesbury called the attention of the house to the frequency of railway accidents, and wished to know whether the Government would interfere in the matter by appointing a Commission of Inquiry with the fullest powers.

Lord Stanley of Alderley fully admitted the importance of the subject, and trusted that the committee of the House of Commons, which would have the assistance of the most scientific men in the country, might suggest some remedy for the evils with which the working of railways was now attended.

After some observations from Lord Glengall and Harrowby the matter dropped.

Some other business was then despatched, and their lordships adjourned.

Thursday, March 17.

Lord St Leonards, in asking the Lord Chancellor whether his intended revision of the statutes would be confined to a digest, or whether it would involve an alteration of the statute law, observed that an expurgation of the statutes, with a classification under various heads, would be a safe and useful measure, but that a systematic codification was so extensive are form as to be all but impracticable.

In reply, the Lord Chancellor stated that he had no intention of attempting anything so absurd as a consolidation of the statute law; but that, with the assistance of four gentlemen, who would act under his superintendence, much good might be effected in the course of a single year by the expurgation of obsolete statutes and a curtailment of verbose legal phraseology.

In reply a to question from Lord Wharncliffe on the subject of the Australian mails.

Lord Canning observed, that although he did not wish to be the champion of the company, he thought that there were extenuating circumstances in connection with the late detention.

Their lordships adjourned at an early hour.

Friday, March 18.

The Earl of Shaftesbury moved, that in any bill empowering any public company to take down houses, in the event of the removal of the houses causing any over-crowding, in consequence of the inhabitants being thereby dispossessed, such company be bound to provide additional house accommodation, equal to that of which the locality might be deprived by their operations. The noble earl proceeded to describe the hardships and inconveniences suffered by the respective neighbourhoods in consequence of the formation of Victoria street and the Blackwall Railway, and was

[LEFT SPEAKING.]

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Friday, March 11.

[CONTINUED FROM OUR LAST.]

Mr Bright went on to observe that the condition of the natives of India—a vital element in this question—had been left untouched in the inquiry, adverting to the petitions presented from India and the general sentiment of the Indian press, which called for further inquiry and greater alterations. He enlarged upon the niggardly outlay of the Indian Government for public works, and upon the poverty of the cultivating classes, which he attributed to the neglect of that Government, and desired to know whether the Ministry had made up their minds as to the course they meant to take upon this question, and, if so, he called upon them now to declare it.

Lord J. Russell complained of Mr Bright's making an hour's speech upon putting a question, instead of bringing forward a regular motion upon this important subject. The views of the Government, he said, were to do what they conceived to be most fitting for the welfare of the hundred millions of people in India subject to the sway of England. He referred to the speech of Mr Herries on moving for the appointment of the Select Committee on Indian Territories, and to the testimony borne on that occasion to the improved condition of British India, and cited the favourable opinion of that committee on the administration of the East India Company. If, he observed, the committee now sitting had found that that administration deserved a different sentence —that it was rapacious and oppressive—then it might be a question whether the government should not be totally altered; but he did not believe there was the least possibility that the evidence would be of such a character. It was the opinion of the Government that they ought to introduce in the present session a measure that would best provide for the permanent welfare of the people of India; and he hoped to introduce it in sufficient time to afford ample opportunity for its discussion; but he should depart, he thought, from his duty if he now stated what was the nature of the measure, or the term of its continuance.

Mr Blackett regretted the determination of the Government.

Mr J. Phillimore shared in that regret, considering that the welfare of the hundred millions in India had been only a secondary and subordinate object of its government.

Mr Danby Seymour dwelt at some length upon the miserable state of the people of India, and insisted that, if the measure of the Government should be framed without inquiry into the revenue and judicial systems, it would be based upon insufficient evidence.

Lord Jocelyn thought that the great fault of the East India Company was that they had not encouraged the introduction of English capital and English capitalists; but, while he felt that great alterations were necessary in the government of India, he trusted that no rash measure would be proposed.

After a few remarks by Mr Otway,

Mr Cobden excepted to the manner in which the inquiry was conducted, no independent or adverse Indian witnesses having been examined. So far from shrinking from evidence coming from India, it should be invited. He objected to beginning to legislate while the inquiry was pending.

Sir R. Inglis, on the contrary, thought the question as to the government of India was ripe for discussion.

Mr Disraeli said it was to be deeply regretted that the Government had not taken an early opportunity of making the house acquainted with the plan they proposed and the policy they meant to recommend, which could not be now discussed before the fag-end of the session.

Mr Hume contended that for the abuses in India alluded to the Queen's Government were answerable; and, as to the poverty of the people, that house was responsible for a large portion of it, having excluded the native manufactures and deluged India with those of England. He recommended the passing a bill for two years in order to obtain further evidence.

Sir H. Maddock likewise advised delay, and that the natives of India should be heard previous to permanent legislation.

The discussion then terminated.

On the order for the second reading of the Jewish Disabilities Bill,

Sir F. Thesiger, in moving to defer the second reading for six months, observed that the subject was exhausted, and that, as Lord J. Russell had adduced no new arguments in support of the measure, his opponents could only combat him with the same weapons. There was a difficulty, he remarked, in discussing this question, arising from there being no common ground on which the antagonists could meet each other, the supporters of the measure resting it on social and civil grounds, apart from religious considerations, and its opponents holding that the religious question was of vital importance, and must ultimately decide the issue. He agreed that the 7th James I. was not directed against Jews, there being not a single Jew then in England. When they returned they were treated as aliens—the alien duty being imposed upon them—and this operated as a sufficient exclusion from Parliament. The intention of the Legislature was that none but Christians should be admitted to a seat there. The subject of the oath might have become obsolete, but it acted as a barrier against the admission of persons not Christians. Lord J. Russell, in arguing that religious differences were not to be the ground of exclusion from civil rights, had not distinguished between civil and political rights; and the argument that because they were allowed to act as magistrates they might form a part of the Legislature was utterly without foundation. There was something peculiar to the Jews, who were separate and distinct from the people with whom they lived, which unfitted them for being members of a national Legislature. But the strong and overruling objection to their admission rested, in his opinion, upon religious grounds, and, if this bill became law, it would be the first legislative declaration, avowedly and designedly made, by which the enemies of our faith should form a part of our Christian Legislature. The maxim, that Christianity was part of the law of the land, must be understood in the sense that our laws were made in subserviency to Christian rules, to which the Jew was opposed. It was an abuse of terms, he maintained, to call the exclusion of Jews from Parliament persecution; its sole object was self-defence, and, if this barrier were surrendered, we could not stop there, but must admit persons of all religions and of no religion.

The amendment was seconded by Lord M. Graham.

Mr B. Osborne pitied those honourable members who resisted this motion by such miserable arguments as might have been used in the thirteenth century. It was pretended that the admission of Jews to the Legislature would unchristianise it, but, if so, the whole country must have been unchristianised long ago by their admission to municipal offices. He regarded this assertion in a country of religious liberty as an insult to common sense. He considered that the question ought to be discussed, not on religious but political grounds. Take care that in trying to exclude the Jews you did not debar Christians from exercising their just rights as electors. He hoped the house would pass the bill by a majority worthy of themselves and of the times in which we lived.

Mr H. Drummond admitted that there was nothing to be feared as regarded the allegiance of the Jews, but he considered that this was essentially a religious question. The honourable member, after diverging for a time into his favourite subject of the Roman Catholic canon law, priestly and popish claims, &c., proceeded to deny, point-blank, that every man had a right to worship God in the way he liked best, and defied them to point out where any such maxim was to be found in the Bible. The Jew had been returned by the rabble of London, partly out of mischief, partly out of contempt for the house, and partly to give a slap in the face to Christianity.

Mr E. Ball supported the bill, believing that the Jews had, in proportion to their numbers, advanced the wealth and prosperity of the country to a greater extent than any other class of the community.

Lord A. Vane contended that Jews, being members of another nationality than that of England, had no right to be in Parliament.

Mr S. Herbert regarded the return of Baron Rothschild on three different occasions for the city of London as the best proof that public opinion was decidedly in favour of admitting Jews to Parliament. With respect to nationality, what was the Jew in effect but an Englishman? If there were anything in this argument, why admit converted Jews as they did? The small number of Jews formed an additional reason for considering their claims in a generous spirit. He took his stand on the broad principle that no British-born subject should be excluded from Parliament on the ground of his religious faith.

Mr Henley asked what would become of the Christianity of the house if they were to admit Jews, Mahommedans, and Hindoos into the Legislature? He proceeded with the stock arguments on the same side for a considerable time, amidst increasing impatience.

Lord JohnRussell alluded to a charge against himself, that he had introduced this measure purely to gratify his own constituents, which he showed to be groundless—his interest in the question being of old standing. He could see no difference in principle between the excluders of the Jews and the persecutors of the Madial. Having summed up the argument, he concluded by reminding the house that the best security, both for religion and the constitution, was to be found, not in the rack and the gibbet, but in the diffusion of opinions and the prevalence and ultimate supremacy of truth.

After some further discussion the house divided. The numbers were—for the second reading, 263; against it, 212; majority in favour, 51.

The bill was then read a second time, and the other orders of the day were disposed of.

Monday, March 14.

Among the questions addressed to different members of the Government, was one by Mr Disraeli to Lord J. Russell, whether official intelligence had been received that the *ultimatum* of Austria—perilous, as he thought, to the independence of Turkey—had been accepted by the Porte, one article of which required the immediate evacuation of Montenegro, and another virtually closed to British commerce the only two ports in the Adriatic in which its commodities were admitted at the Turkish low rate of duty.

Lord J. Russell said Her Majesty's Government had received official information of the final adjustment of the relations between Austria and the Porte, by the compliance on the part of the latter with the demands of Count Leiningen, which included the evacuation of Montenegro, and the cession of Kleck and the Sutorina by Turkey.

The Metropolitan Improvements (repayment out of Consolidated Fund) Bill was read a third time, after a few explanations, and passed.

The house then went into committee on the Jewish Disabilities Bill, the clauses of which were agreed to, after a short discussion.

The Land Improvement (Ireland) Bill was read a third time, with an amendment proposed by Mr J. Fitzgerald, and passed.

The Oaths in Chancery Bill went through committee.

In reply to an inquiry by Mr H. Brown,

Mr Cardwell said, the subject of railway accidents was under the most careful inquiry by the committee appointed by the late Government, and that many of the most eminent persons connected with the railway interest, as well as other witnesses, had been examined.

Mr Brown thereupon postponed a motion of which he had given notice.

The Lord Advocate moved that the house do this day resolve itself into a committee to consider the admission of professors to the lay chairs in the Universities of Scotland, with the view of bringing in a bill to regulate the same, the provisions of which he briefly stated.

The motion was agreed to.

The house then adjourned at 8 o'clock.

Tuesday, March 15.

In reply to Sir D. L. Evans,

Sir W. Molesworth admitted that Westminster bridge was in a very ruinous and almost dangerous condition, and said, that the present Government having been led to the conclusion that the determination of the late Administration to pull down the existing bridge and to build a new one was wise, he intended to proceed with their bill, and that the new bridge would be wide, low, and at right angles with the present houses of Parliament.

Mr K. Seymer, in moving an address for a commission to inquire into the state of the borough of Canterbury, observed, that it had been the opinion of every member of the election committee that further inquiry was necessary. He described the perfect system of tactics proved before the committee to have been adopted at the last election, by means of colourmen's tickets, which were employed as inducements for voting, and by which a very large number of electors were bribed, and he urged that measures should be taken to deprive persons who had thus employed their franchise of a privilege they had abused.

Mr Malins said, it had been proved before the committee that the issuing of colourmen's tickets, though confined at the last election to the Red party, had been practised by both Reds and Blues for the last 50 years, and that the recipients were freemen of the lowest class; and he believed the only remedy was the withholding the franchise from such persons.

Mr T. Duncombe thought that a better remedy would be an enlargement of the constituency. His only hope was in a new reform bill, and he called upon Sir J. Graham to prevail upon his noble colleague to give a good one.

Mr Bouverie objected, for reasons which he stated, to the insertion of the name of Mr Slade in the commission, and proposed to substitute that of Mr J. W. Alexander.

The Attorney-General said, he had suggested the name of Mr Slade as a man of the highest and most unimpeachable honour.

Lord J. Russell was ready to vote for the motion.

Mr Hume thought the commission would be a waste of time.

A discussion ensued as to the terms of the resolution, with the view of adapting it to the requirements of the act of last session, in which Mr Walpole, Sir G. Grey, and Mr Headlam participated.

The motion was ultimately agreed to.

Mr W. Patten moved the issue of a writ for the election of a member for the borough of Blackburn. He had waited, he said, seven days, to afford an opportunity to any member to bring forward a case against the borough, and he made this motion in accordance with the wishes of persons of both parties in Blackburn.

Sir J. Shelley opposed the motion, observing, that in every case where an election committee had unseated a member for bribery, it was next to a farce

to issue a writ without further inquiry. He moved by way of amendment that a select committee be appointed to inquire into the bribery and treating which took place at the last election.

Mr Deedes, chairman of the Blackburn Election Committee, objected that the appointment of a select committee would put in juxtaposition evidence taken upon oath and not upon oath. If election committees were not adequate to deal with these investigations, let the law be altered.

Lord John Russell considered that it was an entirely new doctrine to say that, because an election committee had made a report, the house was precluded from further inquiry. The question was what course the house should take in these cases, where the bribery might be confined to a few, or might be extensive. He was ready to submit to the decision of the house, but he thought the course proposed by the amendment was, upon the whole, the best.

Mr Bouverie was in favour of issuing the writ, and suggested difficulties which might arise from making it a rule to suspend the writ and appoint select committees of inquiry in all cases of this kind.

Mr Burrow urged constitutional reasons against the suspension of writs.

Mr S. Wortley observed, that the inquiry was a different question from the suspension of the writ, which ought not to be withheld but on the strongest grounds. Sir J. Shelley had laid no special ground for the appointment of a select committee.

After some remarks by Mr Bass upon the borough of Derby and upon boroughs generally, Sir J. Shelley withdrew his amendment, and the original motion was agreed to.

Colonel Forester moved the issue of a writ for the election of a member for the borough of Bridgnorth.

Sir J. Shelley moved, by way of amendment, for a select committee to consider the allegations contained in the petition of certain electors of Bridgnorth complaining of corrupt practices at the last and former elections. He remarked that this case was in a very different position from the last; that a regular system of coercion, treating, and intimidation had existed in this borough, and that a petition had been presented, into the allegations of which it was the duty of the house to inquire.

Mr Bouverie, chairman of the Bridgnorth Committee, said, after the decision in the Blackburn case, the only question was whether there were any special circumstances in the case. He considered that no substantial ground had been laid for the amendment, and he should support the original motion.

The original motion was likewise supported by Mr French.

Mr Cobden mentioned facts from which he inferred that the borough was subjected to impure influence, and he supported the amendment.

Sir J. Graham said, if Sir J. Shelley had persevered in his amendment in the last case, he should have voted, along with Lord J. Russell, for a select committee, but, as that motion had been withdrawn, and believing that it was of the utmost importance that the house should act with the strictest impartiality, he should support the issue of the writ in this case, as an act of justice to the borough of Bridgnorth.

Mr Hume supported the amendment.

Mr Disraeli defended the character of the borough, which he contended had been unjustifiably assailed by Mr Cobden.

Sir H. Willoughby was of opinion that at the last Bridgnorth election traps had been laid for the unseated member.

Mr H. Herbert condemned severely the use made by Mr Cobden of an anonymous letter.

Mr E. Ball thought the select committee might consider whether Sir R. Pigot the unseated member, should not have another inquiry.

Upon a division the original motion was carried by 184 against 50.

Mr Ewart moved for a select committee to inquire into the constitution and action of the select committees of the house, with a view to their improvement.

At the suggestion of Lord J. Russell and other hon. members, after some discussion Mr Ewart withdrew his motion for the present.

Mr Whalley moved for a select committee to examine the returns made by the Inclosure Commissioners and the Commissioners of the Board of Health; to inquire into the operation of the Tidal Harbour Commission, and to report upon the mode of proceeding in regard to private bills adopted by those commissioners.

Mr W. Patten opposed the motion, which was withdrawn.

Mr J. Wilson obtained leave to bring in a bill for disafforesting the forest of Whichwood.

The Aggravated Assaults Bill was a read a second time, after some remarks by Mr Henley, Mr Barrow, Mr Fitzroy, and Mr C. Berkeley.

In a committee of the whole house a resolution was agreed to, that leave be asked to bring in a bill to regulate the admission of professors to lay chairs in the Universities of Scotland.

Leave was given to bring in the bill.

The house adjourned at 11 o'clock.

Wednesday, March 16.

Sir J. Pakington called attention to a difficulty which had arisen under the provisions of the Controverted Elections Act, with reference to the farther action of the Rye Election Committee, owing to the absence of two of its members, and he proposed to obviate the difficulty by moving that, upon the reassembling of the committee, which must take place within 14 days, three be the quorum.

After some consideration of the point,

The Speaker, admitting that the case was a very complicated one, stated, as the result of advice and consideration, that, after an election committee had made its report, though for the purposes of further inquiry it retained the power of examining witnesses upon oath and of sending for papers, in other respects it was reduced to an ordinary committee, and was no longer an election committee. At the same time the act intended that the committee should consist of the same members as the election committee, and he suggested, as the best mode of overcoming the difficulty, that the house should order the attendance of the absent members forthwith, and authorise the sitting of the committee during the recess.

This suggestion was adopted, and the two members were ordered to attend on Friday.

On the order for the committal of the County Rates and Expenditure Bill,

Sir J. Pakington moved to defer the committee until the 18th of April, to afford time for the courts of quarter sessions to consider the bill.

Mr M. Gibson, believing that the county magistracy had had ample opportunities for understanding the scope and character of the measure, resisted this postponement.

More than an hour was occupied in discussing this proposition, which was ultimately withdrawn.

The house then went into committee on the bill.

Upon the 4th clause, enacting that the county financial board, with certain exceptions, shall consist of persons elected by the elected members of the board of guardians and by the guardians of the poor,

Sir J. Pakington moved to include the justices duly qualified to act in each county.

Mr M. Gibson declined to assent to this amendment, which would, he said, be fatal to the bill, being inconsistent with the representative principle, upon which it was founded.

The amendment was supported by Mr Henley, Mr Buck, Mr Drummond, Mr Fellowes, Mr Miles, and other hon. members; and opposed by Mr Hume and Lord Palmerston; but, on the motion of Mr Spooner, the Chairman was ordered to report progress, and the house resumed.

After some other business, the house adjourned at the usual hour.

Thursday, March 17.

Sir De L. Evans asked a question with regard to a recent trial at the Middlesex sessions, in which Mr Serjeant Adams sentenced Mary Hill to three years' transportation for calling a policeman a pig; with a view to founding a motion on the subject, should the present law be found inadequate to meet the case.

Lord Palmerston said that the prisoner was convicted of a robbery of a nature very frequent among "young ladies of engaging manners" upon young gentleman late at night. In consequence of her violence, the Judge had availed himself of his power to augment the sentence by three years; but on consideration he had determined that "the lady" should receive only the seven years originally awarded to her.

Mr T. Duncombe brought up the report of the committee appointed to inquire into the withdrawal of the Norwich election petition. The committee were of opinion that Mr Brown, the parliamentary agent, received no instructions to withdraw the petition, and that the complaints of the petitioners with regard to its withdrawal were not altogether unfounded; but, as they could find no precedent as to the proper mode of proceeding under the circumstances, they left it to the house to determine whether it could comply with the prayer of the petitioners. They did not think that Mr Brown was actuated by any corrupt or unworthy motive, and they attributed his conduct to an error of judgment and his zealous desire to advance the interests of his party. The committee also reported that it formed part of the arrangement entered into between Mr Brown and Mr Coppock that petitions should be withdrawn affecting no less than the seats of ten members. The committee, in conclusion, recommend the house to take into its serious consideration the facility which at present exists of withdrawing election petitions, for the purpose of ascertaining whether it was not desirable to adopt measures to prevent the continuance of the system.

Mr Ker Seymour appeared at the bar, and announced that the lords desired a conference on the subject of the commission to be appointed to inquire into corrupt practices in the borough of Canterbury.

The members nominated for the commission withdrew, and on their return announced that the address had been left with their lordships.

Mr P. Peel, in answer to Lord Stanley, said that he was afraid that some time would elapse before the proposed uniform rate of colonial postage could be brought into operation; as it would be necessary to communicate with the colonial legislatures upon the subject.

Mr Gladstone, in answer to Mr Hastie, said that the new regulation relating to chicory was limited strictly to the terms of the Treasury minute, and was not a general relaxation of the law relating to the adulteration of coffee.

Sir C. Wood, in answer to Mr Otway, said that the Government of India had not proposed to annex the ancient Rajpoot state of Kerowlee to the British territories, in pursuance of the claim asserted in Lord Dalhousie's minute of the 30th of August, 1848.

Sir A. Cockburn, in answer to Sir J. V. Shelley, said that the prosecution against Mr Collins, of the *Racing Times*, for selling that journal without a stamp, had been abandoned; but he did not consider himself called upon to explain the reasons for that course of proceeding.

Lord J. Russell, in answer to Lord A. Vane, said that he had no intention of introducing any measure for the appointment of select committees to inquire into the state of boroughs where bribery was reported to be practised, although he had expressed his opinion that such a course would be desirable.

Sir A. Cockburn, in answer to Mr V. Scully, said that the Lord Chancellor's scheme for the consolidation of the statutes would include Ireland and Scotland.

Mr Whiteside asked the intention of the Government with regard to the continuance of the Encumbered Estates Court in Ireland, which elicited from Lord Palmerston a reply to the effect that, as the act would expire in July, it would be necessary to bring forward a new measure upon the subject.

Mr Napier, in moving for papers relating to the Sixmile-bridge affray, entered into a detailed statement of the circumstances of the case, and explained his own course and the course of the Government with regard to it. He quoted legal opinions in justification of the conduct of the soldiers, and considered that he had only performed his duty in sifting the matter to the bottom, and in bringing to justice those who had incited the rioters in their offence. He complained that in the legal proceedings the soldiers, against whom nothing could be proved, had been harshly and unjustly treated, while the real culprits had been allowed to escape with impunity. He asked for a full and thorough investigation into the affair.

Mr Fitzgerald, after some comparison between Irish and English law, and an allusion to the fact that the presence of the military at elections is equally illegal in both countries, proceeded at great length to combat the arguments of Mr Napier; to question the statements which he had made; and to add others which he seemed to have thought proper to leave alone. He dwelt emphatically upon the coercion which he believed to have been exercised towards the voters; he did not deny that there was a riot; but he defended the priests from the charge of having incited it. As for the military, they were not placed in circumstances which justified them in firing upon the people; and those who had fired the shots upon the seven persons killed were guilty of murder perhaps, of manslaughter certainly. With regard to the legal proceedings, he justified the conduct of Judge Perrin, who was known as an able and constitutional lawyer; and he made a grave charge against Mr Napier, of neglecting his duty in not having insisted upon a proper investigation into the case, and with having exceeded it by throwing every obstruction in the way of the right administration of justice. In conclusion he regretted having brought an "Irish row" into the house upon St Patrick's-day, but trusted to Mr Whiteside to throw oil upon the waters.

Mr Cairns, after describing the arguments of Mr Fitzgerald to have signally failed, said that the present question essentially affected the position of the military with regard to the civil power—a position which had been settled by Judge Perrin in defiance of all law. The question was not whether the lives of the soldiers were in danger when they fired upon the people, but whether any lives were in danger, and whether they were being interfered with in the execution of their duty. With regard to the prosecutions, he charged the Irish Government with a mockery of the law, and with having allowed the soldiers to escape merely because they were afraid to attack the priests.

Sir J. Young replied on the part of the Government. He regretted two circumstances connected with the affair—first, that there were not more

soldiers on the spot; and secondly, that those present were placed in so unfortunate a position. He defended the Government on the one hand for having instituted the prosecutions, and on the other for not having proceeded with them. In prosecuting they had acted strictly in accordance with the law, and when prosecutions had been abandoned, it was because the Government did not believe that fair convictions could be obtained. He concluded by reflecting severely upon Mr Napier for making a party question of a legal one, and challenged him to bring it to a definite issue.

Mr Whiteside justified the presence of the military upon the occasion in question, by urging the requisition of the civil power; and their conduct upon the ground, by the imminent danger in which, from personal experience, he knew them to have been placed. Both in the one case and the other they were strictly justified by law, and he challenged the Attorney-General to deny the fact. He quoted the evidence of several witnesses, in order to show that the priests had incited the riot; and considered that if those statements did not afford any ground for inquiry, there must be an end to constitutional government in Ireland. But the prosecution was a series of manœuvres, and was unworthy of the principle which should guide a person in the position of an Attorney-General—not to put a man upon his trial, without being in a position to prove him guilty. After attacking the arguments of Mr Fitzgerald and Sir John Young, at all assailable points, he concluded with a fierce denunciation of the conduct of the Government in the affair as subversive of public justice.

Sir A. Cockburn, after a hit at Mr Whiteside for his bitter attacks upon a legal brother and countryman who was not present to defend himself, addressed himself to the two main charges against the Attorney-General for Ireland—his prosecution of the soldiers, and his favour to the priests. He justified the first upon legal grounds, and the second upon reasons urged by Sir John Young; and condemned the opponents of the policy as actuated by party motives.

The motion was then agreed to, and the house adjourned.

Friday, March 18.

Lord R. Grosvenor brought up the report on the Maldon election, in which it was stated that the last election was a void election, and that the sitting members had, by their agents, been guilty of bribery and treating. He moved that the issuing of a new writ should be delayed to the 1st of May.

Agreed to.

Lord J. Russell moved that after Easter, on Thursdays orders of the day should have precedence of motions.

This led to a debate, in which the motion was opposed by Mr Disraeli, Mr W. Williams, and Mr Walpole, and supported by Mr T. Duncombe and Lord Palmerston.

Sir John Pakington rose to oppose the motion, and was

[LEFT SPEAKING]

PARLIAMENTARY PAPERS.

261 Bills—Oaths in Chancery (amended).
262 — Law of Evidence (Scotland).
Prisons—Seventeenth Report of Inspectors (Northern and Eastern Districts)—Part 2.
113 Emigrant Ships—Return.
156 Dissenters' Places of Worship—Return.
189 Foreign Shipping—Account.
193 Bill—Fisheries (Ireland).
177 Hops—Accounts.
199 Ships (Navy)—Return.
181 Court of Chancery (Suitors' Fund)—Return.
185 Cambridge Election—Minutes of Evidence.
187 (1) Metropolitan Improvements—Account.
191 Local Acts—Reports of the Admiralty.
211 Bill—Pilotage.
180 Children in Workhouses—Abstract of Return.
182 Turnpike Roads (South Wales)—Statements of Receipts and Expenditure.
204 Colonial Postage—Correspondence.
218 Committee of Selection—Third Report.
170 Railway and Canal Bills—Second Report from Committee.
208 Lighthouses, &c.—Copy of Letter from His Royal Highness Prince Albert, &c.
212 Bills—Probates of Wills and Grants of Administration.
223 — Aggravated Assaults.
Prisons in Scotland—Fourteenth Report of the General Board of Directors.
171 Railway Accidents—Return.
263 Bridgenorth Election—Minutes of Evidence, &c.
267 Electors and Polling Places (Scotland)—Return.

News of the Week.

COURT AND ARISTOCRACY.

Her Majesty and the Royal Family continue at Buckingham Palace.

The Queen and Prince Albert drove to Sydenham on Saturday afternoon, and inspected the works in progress at the new Crystal Palace.

METROPOLIS.

Sir W. Molesworth.—The electors of Southwark have invited their representative, Sir W. Molesworth, to a public dinner, which is to take place on the 31st inst. at the Bridge-house hotel, to celebrate the right hon. baronet's accession to office as one of Her Majesty's Ministers. Dr Challice is to preside on the occasion.

The Tea Duty.—A meeting of merchants and others connected with the tea trade was held on Monday morning, at which a memorial to the Chancellor of the Exchequer was adopted, urging a reduction of the duty to 1s by an immediate operation, instead of by degrees, as recently proposed.

The Advertisement Duty.—The Chancellor of the Exchequer received, on Saturday, a deputation of gentlemen connected with the newspaper press, on the subject of the advertisement duty. They were introduced by Mr Ewart, M.P., who submitted a succinct list of objections to the tax. A conversation then ensued with reference to the objectionable features of the tax, and its effect upon short advertisements was especially pressed upon the attention of the Chancellor. It was shown that four-fifths of the advertisements in the *Times* consisted of such as did not exceed ten lines in length. The object of the deputation was the total repeal of the tax, but in answer to an inquiry from the Chancellor of the Exchequer, it was admitted by all the gentlemen present (except Mr Young, representing the *Sun* newspaper) that its reduction to 6d would afford material relief to the advertising public, and it was urged that, whilst in a short time no loss of revenue would ensue from the total repeal, owing to the compensating effect of increased stamps and paper duty, the reduction of the duty to 6d would most probably be attended with an immediate increase of revenue.

University of London.—On Wednesday a numerous and influential deputation, consisting principally of members of the learned professions, waited upon the Earl of Aberdeen, at his official residence in Downing street, for the purpose of submitting to his lordship the claims of the University of London to representation in Parliament.

Customs Reform.—On Saturday a large and influential deputation, consisting of members of Parliament and others representing the mercantile and commercial interests of London and various outports of the kingdom, waited upon the Chancellor of the Exchequer, at his official residence in Downing street, in order to explain to the right hon. gentleman the wishes and feelings of the merchants and traders of the country in reference to the promised reform in the Customs department. The reception room was densely thronged, and it was not without great difficulty that many members of the deputation obtained standing places. Amongst others, the deputation comprised John Masterman, M.P., Wm. Brown, M.P., John A. Smith, M.P., George Hadfield, M.P., B. Oliveira, M.P., Captain Scobell, M.P., Vincent Scully, M.P., John Green, M.P., Jos. Brotherton, M.P., Apsley Pellatt, M.P., Sir R. Ferguson, Bart., M.P., W. Kirk, M.P., J. Barnes, M.P., John Cheetham, M.P., Sir G. Goodman, Bart., M.P., W. Williams, M.P., D. W. Mitchell, M.P., W. H. Barron, M.P., W. P. Price, M.P., Jos. Crooke, M.P., C. A. Moody, M.P., Geo. Sanders, M.P., M. Chambers, M.P., Sir Jas Duke, Bart., M.P., Charles Hindley, M.P., H. W. Wickham, M.P., Charles Turner, M.P., R. J. Hutchins, M.P., Saml. Gregson, M.P., H. Gore Langton, M.P., Thomas Alcock, M.P., Sir Herbert Maddock, M.P., Jos. Hume, M.P., P. Grenfell, M.P., J. E. Headlam, M.P., H. Berkeley, M.P., C. H. A'Court, M.P., J. L. Ricardo, M.P., Sir Wm. Verner, Bart., M.P., Grantley Berkeley, M.P., Archibald Hastie, M.P., George Bowyer, M.P., O. Grace, M.P., James Pilkington, M.P., John M'Gregor, M.P., A. Hastie (Glasgow), M.P., Wm. Marshall, M.P., Richard Swift, M.P., James Heywood, M.P., A. Wise, M.P., E. Divett, M.P., J. A. Mitchell (Bridport), M.P., Francis Scully, M.P., Lawrence Heyworth, M.P., G. Duncan, M.P., C. Rich, M.P., H Blundell, Mayor of Hull; W. H. Pearson and C. Harrison (Hull); Mr Thos. Bazley, President Chamber of Commerce, Manchester; J. C. Barrett and Peter Fairburne (Leeds); F. Crossley, M.P. (Halifax), &c.

PROVINCES.

The Representation of Canterbury.—Another new candidate, in the person of Mr Edward H. Knatchbull Huggeson, of Beachborough, has just appeared in the field for the representation of Canterbury. In his address he states that he offers himself as an independent supporter of the present Government.

The Norwich Election.—A very large meeting was held on Saturday night in St Andrew's hall, Norwich, for the purpose of expressing the indignation which Colonel Dickson's evidence, given on Friday before the select committee of the House of Commons, as to corrupt practices at the last election, appears to have excited among the constituency. The Mayor presided.

Fatal Boiler Explosion at Brighton.—Early on Thursday morning the town was alarmed by a report apparently of artillery. The time was, in railway phrase, 7 10, and the cause was soon ascertained to be the explosion of the boiler of a locomotive engine which was about to start with a short train for Shoreham, Worthing, and Littlehampton. Mr Balchin, the station-master, who lives at the Brighton terminus, was shaving at the moment. His first impression was that the station itself was falling. Finishing his toilet hastily, he ran below, and the scene revealed the cause of the explosion. The engine, No. 10, which was to have drawn a train to Littlehampton, was a heap of fragments; the shed, which has an iron roof somewhat resembling that at the London-bridge station, was blown up a distance of 35 feet in length; the flag-stones in the terminus were torn up from their beds, and the eastern wall of the fly and omnibus station was shaken and disturbed to such an extent as to threaten ultimate falling. The sight otherwise was a sickening one. Fragments of human flesh everywhere met the eye, and it was soon ascertained that three persons had met their death. These were John Young, the engine-driver; John Elliot, the fireman or stoker; and Richard Baker, a fitter.

SCOTLAND.

Dumfriesshire Election.—Lord Drumlanrig's supporters in Dumfriesshire have not only discharged the whole of the expenses of his late contest, but have also transmitted a handsome sum to the treasurer of the Dumfries and Galloway Infirmary, the balance left from the subscription after defraying expenses.

IRELAND.

The March of Speed.—The announcement of the division on the second reading of the Jews Bill, which was taken at midnight on Friday last, was published in the Galway papers of Saturday, in little over 12 hours after the transmission of the intelligence from London. The distance thus travelled is nearly 500 miles, and six hours were consumed in the passage between Holyhead and Dublin.

The Flight of the Population.—The *Western Star* thus refers to the continued thinning of the population in that quarter of the kingdom:—"The 'Exodus' still rolls outwards. To judge by the crowds daily assembled at our several railway stations from all quarters of the province, one would be inclined to doubt that much progress was making in spring work in the fields. It is true a considerable number of the emigrants are of the gentler sex, from the ages of 12 upwards, but there is likewise a large proportion of the masculine gender, including some active young fellows such as a recruiting sergeant would like to look upon—and all seem amply provided with the necessaries for a voyage across the Atlantic (where the principal portion are bound for) or to the 'gold diggins' at the antipodes. Should no stop be put to this unparalleled movement during the six months, it will not be a very difficult matter to take a census of the population of Ireland in the coming year; we rather imagine it would take a larger amount of figures to give the depopulation which has taken place since 1848.

Sale of Irish Beet-root Sugar.—On Thursday the sale was held by Messrs Sinclair and Boyd, at their stores, and the entire quantity offered, consisting of 72 bags, was eagerly taken by the trade at 44s to 45s per cwt, according to quality. Although the parcel offered was a small one, the novelty of such an article in our market as beet-root sugar of Irish manufacture attracted a larger attendance of purchasers than at any public sale of sugars in Belfast for the last two years.—*Belfast Mercury.*

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL.

AUSTRIA.

A telegraphic despatch from Vienna, dated the 14th inst., announces the death of General Haynau.

The Emperor visited the theatre on Sunday evening.

The semi-official *Oest. Correspondenz* destroys at one sweep all the assertions respecting an Austrian note to the British Government with which the German and English press have lately teemed. In an article published on the 11th inst. the *Correspondenz* denies in the most formal manner that the Cabinet of Vienna had made any application whatever to that of St James relative to the refugees.

PRUSSIA.

On Thursday the Second Prussian Chamber adopted by 244 against 70 votes the bill on the future constitution of the First Chamber. According to this bill which has already passed the upper house, the members of the First Chamber will all be nominated by the Crown, which may confer either hereditary or life peerages.

The Zollverein conferences will be renewed on the 10th inst. Prussia has sent letters of invitation only to Hanover, Brunswick, and the Thuringian and Anhaltine duchies. To the coalitionists it has only given verbal notice through its diplomatic residents; but the coalitionists will, nevertheless, all send deputies. They have, too, all notified their assent to the Austro-Prussian treaty.

UNITED STATES.

Accounts are to the 5th.

The excitement in Washington on the 4th was excessive. So great was the anxiety to witness General Pierce's inauguration as President, that on the previous night hundreds of persons, including ladies, slept in the Rotunda of the Capitol, while thousands walked the streets, determined to be sufficiently early, or unable to obtain accommodation in the hotels. The address, which the President delivered unfalteringly from memory, and without a single note, was received with great enthusiasm by the vast multitude, particularly those portions of it that asserted the Monroe doctrine, the protection of American citizens abroad, the firm adherence of the President to the compromise measures, and his determination to carry out the Fugitive Slave Law. Cries of "good, good," and other warm expressions of admiration, were elicited from the crowd. The sentiments, the tone of the address, the earnest manner in which it was spoken, his beautiful action, his manly, erect appearance, his pale cast of countenance, in which intellect and courage were the predominating features, and his clear, loud voice, distinctly heard by the remotest of his audience, all combined to make a deep impression in favour of General Pierce, and many asserted that this was the best inaugural address ever delivered from that spot. He is undoubtedly a very effective speaker. He remained with his hat off until the close of the proceedings. The ladies were in ecstacies, and so anxious were some who happened to be in the rear to see and hear him, that they climbed upon the pediments of the columns of the capitol, to their no small danger.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

The *Cape Shipping Gazette* of the 4th of February, says:—"Yesterday's post brings the following intelligence:—His Excellency the Governor, accompanied by Major-General Yorke, Colonels Cloete and Seymour, and other members of his staff, left Graham's Town early in the morning of yesterday week, with an idea, it was rumoured, of making some arrangements with the friendly chiefs, with a view to the declaration of peace."

INDIA.

The last dates are Bombay, Feb. 12; Calcutta, Feb. 3; Madras, Feb. 9; Hong-Kong, Jan. 28.

The stockade at Aeng Pass had been surprised by Captain Nuthall, and captured without loss, on the night of January 6. General Steel's force was repulsed before the Sitang stockade. A boat expedition against a robber chief near Donabew was also driven back. A second was under orders. There was no further news regarding the revolution at Ava, but a party in power had opened negotiations with General Godwin, and an embassy had started for Ava. General Godwin was at Meaday; the Governor-General at Calcutta; Lord Falkland about to start for the hills. Lord Frederick Fitzclarence is suffering from a severe attack of gout and fever.

It is given out by a north-west paper that the Lieutenant-Governor of Agra is very shortly to proceed to Lucknow with the view of making all the preliminary arrangements for effecting a transfer of the King of Oude's territories from that sovereign to the British. It is said that the above prince has actually applied to our Government to relieve him of his sovereignty, and to provide a liberal provision for the support of himself and family.

BIRTHS.

On the 15th inst., at Tilney street, the Viscountess Newark, of a daughter.

On the 11th inst., at Prestonfield, Lady Dick Cunyngham, of a daughter.

On the 18th inst., at Cambridge terrace, Hyde park, the wife of C. Beville Dryden, Esq., of a son.

MARRIAGES.

On the 15th inst., at Bathwick church, by the Rev. Brisco Motland Gane, assisted by the Rev. Henry Pigot James, Henry James Gane, Esq., H.E.I.C.S., to Harriett Anne eldest daughter of John William Hooper, Esq., of Bathwick house, Bath.

On the 17th inst., at St James's church, Westbourne terrace, by the Rev. C. Molyneux, M.A., William Finnis, Esq., L.L.B., to Antoinette, youngest daughter of George Burnand, Esq., of Sussex square, Hyde park.

DEATHS.

On the 12th inst., at Bognor, in his 56th year, Sir George Sitwell, Bart.

On the 10th inst., at Mansel house, in the county of Hereford, Caroline, only daughter of the late Sir Uvedale Price, Bart., and Lady Caroline Price, of Foxley, Herefordshire, aged 70.

On the 16th inst., at Pope's grove, Twickenham, Lieutenant-Colonel Cooper H.E.I.C.S., Madras Presidency, aged 70.

On the 28th January, on board the transport ship, Sir George Seymour, in Madras roads, under orders to Burmah, Lieut. William Dallas, Madras Horse Brigade Artillery, in the 23rd year of his age, from cholera, eldest son of William Dallas, Esq., of Porchester terrace, Bayswater.

COMMERCIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

The first general meeting of the directors of the Atlantic and Pacific Junction Isthmus of Darien Company was held this week. The directors present were Lord Wharncliffe and Messrs J. S. Brownrigg, T. R. Crampton, Edward Cropper, J. C. Ewart, W. J. Hamilton, H. T. Hope, A. Montoya, M. Wilson, L. Haslewood, A. Wilson, Captain Mackinnon, and Admiral Moorsom. The solicitor, Mr Charles Freshfield; the engineer, Mr Lionel Gisborne; and the official auditor, Mr J. E. Coleman, were also present, together with the secretary, Dr Black. After Sir Charles Fox had given an outline of his whole proceedings in relation to this great undertaking, the communications with Her Majesty's Government and with that of United States were laid before the meeting and cordially approved. It was announced that the 24,000*l* caution-money would be duly paid to the credit of the republic of New Granada with the Bank of England, and it was unanimously agreed that the amount of 75,000*l* required for preliminary expenditure was reasonable and fully justified by the clear prospect of remunerative results on the ultimate capital. The board was also informed that a communication was to be expected in the course of a few days from the British Ambassador in Paris through the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, to fix a day on which the Emperor of the French would give an audience to Sir Charles Fox and a deputation from the company, in whose arrangements it is hoped that France and Russia, as great maritime powers, will co-operate with the British and American Governments. The necessary resolutions for the future proceedings of the board of directors were then agreed to, and the meeting separated after the usual vote of thanks to the noble chairman.

The *Moniteur* publishes the following monthly Debtor and Creditor Account of the Bank of France, made up to Thursday week:—

Debtor.	Francs. c.
Capital of the Bank	91,350,000 0
Reserve of the Bank	12,980,750 14
Reserve of the Bank in landed property	4,000,000 0
Bank Notes in circulation	507,103,560 0
Ditto of the Branch Banks	155,349,275 0
Bank Notes to order	5,395,522 99
Receipts payable at sight	11,789,883 0
Treasury account current creditor	98,412,333 50
Sundry accounts current	99,376,904 71
Ditto in the Branch Banks	28,041,816 0
Dividends payable	584,250 25
Discounts and sundry interests	2,447,823 91
Re-discounted during the last six months	710,487 2
Received on account of protested bills	327,025 67
Sundries	2,160,254 51
	1,020,141,588 79

Creditor.	
Cash in hand	382,052,773 98
Cash in the Branch Banks	92,726,966 0
Commercial bills overdue	116,835 97
Commercial bills discounted but not yet due, of which 50,041*l* were received from the Branch Banks	133,020,240 69
Ditto in the Branch Banks	138,802,841 0
Advanced on a deposit of bullion	1,834,100 0
Ditto by the Branch Banks	1,338,326 0
Advanced on French public securities	25,800,036 10
Ditto by the Branch Banks	11,287,900 0
Advanced on railway securities	48,310,800 0
Ditto by the Branch Banks	16,286,169 0
Advanced to the State by the Treaty of June, 1848	75,000,000 0
Government Stock reserved	10,000,000 0
Government Stock disposable	55,376,291 82
Hotel and furniture of the Bank	4,000,000 0
Landed property of the Branch Banks	2,674,250 0
Interest in the National Discount offices	89,000 0
Expenses of the management of the Bank and Branch Banks	584,461 57
Sundries	166,156 74
	1,020,141,588 70

Certified by the Governor of the Bank of France, Count D'Argout.

On Saturday information was communicated at Lloyd's of two very serious disasters off the north coast. The most calamitous disaster befell the George Bolton, belonging to Great Grimsby. It appears that the vessel left the Doggerbank in the course of Wednesday, with a full cargo of cod fish, shipped on board of her from the numerous craft engaged in those fisheries, for Grimsby, where she was to discharge her cargo. Nothing occurred to excite any alarm on board until Friday morning, when at about 7 o'clock as she was steaming past the New Sand, near the entrance of the Humber, her boilers exploded with terrific force, tearing up her decks, and partly splitting the vessel in two. The chief engineer, Chistopher Jewitt, was at the moment engaged at the engines, and, being exposed to the full force of the explosion, was blown up high on to the deck, and fell near the mainmast, where he was found most shockingly scalded, and otherwise much hurt. Another unfortunate man, named James Smith, was also similarly hurt. But a few minutes elapsed ere it was discovered that the vessel was fast sinking. Her boat was immediately lowered, and the master and five of the crew, carrying with them the wo poor sufferers, got into it, and abandoned her just in time to avoid being drawn down by the schooner, which foundered in deep water. In the excitement which prevailed two poor fellows seem to have perished, whether from the effects of the explosion, or being unable to escape, is yet to be learnt. Their names were John Smith (mate) and John Soda (seamen). The vessel was only launched last September, and her machinery was considered to be in the most perfect order. The other shocking mishap befell a new steamer called the Engineer, which had been recently built on the Tyne. She made an experimental trip on Friday to test the capabilities of her engines. A number of persons were on board, attracted to witness her success. When off Tynemouth her boilers exploded, and eight or nine persons are reported to have been scalded. The accounts add that it is feared some are fatally injured. The steamer became disabled, but after some difficulty she was towed back to the Tyne.

An accident occurred to the newspaper express train on Thursday morning The engine ran off the rails in the neighbourhood of Crick; the road became entirely blocked up in consequence, but we are happy to learn that confusion, delay, and the fright of the passengers were the only evils arising out of this casualty. The passengers were sent on by another train, but the newspapers did not reach Birmingham until two hours after the usual time.

Literature.

A Letter to One of the Commissioners for the Exhibition of 1851. By Edmund Potter, Reporter to the Jury on Printed Fabrics, Class 18, in the Exhibition. John Chapman, 142 Strand.

Mr Potter has brought forward such a work as we have long desired to see—"Remarks," by a practical man, "on that Part of the Second Report of the Commissioners which recommends the Teaching of Practical Design as applied to Calico Printing by the State;" and it successfully dissipates, we think, the conclusion of the Commissioners, that "unless a centre of action be provided for men of science and art,"—though what that means we do not know—"and unless artistic instruction be provided by the State for the industrial population," this "country will run serious risk of losing that position which is now its strength and its pride." Mr Potter, "the large calico printer of Dinting Vale, Glossop," wisely confines his observations to his own business. He knows, we presume everybody will admit, more about that in which he has been engaged all his life, which he has studied as a science and practised as an art, and helped to bring to its present perfection, than the gentlemen who merely take a passing glance at some of its productions. "The print trade," which the Commissioners dread the loss of because the French have a few more tasteful designers than we have—though their designs and their best designers are all at the command of our printers—says Mr Potter, shows a progress "unparallelled by almost any other (except the entire cotton trade itself), by its increase from a production of eight millions of pieces per annum in in 1831, to upwards of twenty millions in 1850,—and reports an equally progressive improvement in chemical and mechanical science. This is acknowledged by our competitors in all parts of the world,—pointedly so by the duties and prohibitions on our productions existing in almost every continental country, (Switzerland and Holland, and one or two others, to their honour, excepted). These duties are retained to prevent our competing with them, not merely in staple goods, but in high class goods, where taste greatly aids the consumption; this, too, whilst in our own market, foreign prints are admitted free. France admits this decidedly; and with superior taste in her fine goods (from causes easy of explanation), prohibits us in her market, and shuns the competition we court." Wanting State education, England has outstripped the countries which have it; and yet the Commissioners, led astray by desire rather than guided by logic, conclude that her print trade will be ruined if certain gentlemen be not called on to instruct her artists and her artisans, and richly rewarded for their labours. The kind of practical argument urged by Mr Potter, though we have not possessed his authority, we have continually used. We have referred to the superiority in most practical arts gained without State aid—which, as the rule, stifles what it tries to nurse, though the Commissioners look on it as the source of all that is good in society—as a convincing argument that without State aid England can retain that superiority. The following is Mr Potter's practical way of dealing with the much vaunted

FOREIGN SUPERIORITY.

I make the admission that the highest class goods in calico printing (which technically means printing on silks, woollens, or cottons,) are produced in France.

The State wishes to manage everything in France: gives extravagant *fêtes*, promotes and pays for public and out-door amusements; exhibits an overloaded and voluptuous taste, and creates a demand for decorative art which we do not possess. Are we to be blamed because we do not produce for it? Paris is the world's model in millinery and upholstery, on account of this demand. France ("the Emperor") pays for, and forces taste in jewellery,—now by the order of a crown—it may be two,—and now by *thousands* of pounds spent in bracelets and necklaces, *etc*, for actresses, singers, and ballet dancers, or other public talent.

The effect is that this taste being fostered *by demand*, finds the power of supply, not only for Paris, but for the other capitals of Europe. France cannot, if it would, create a demand for staple goods such as we excel in.

And after all, what is the value, commercially, of this expensive and fine taste which I admit we do not produce equally with the French:—had not our taste better be allowed to follow comfort in England, and not forced to precede it, as in France?

The fact of the very small importation of French prints into our market shows the very limited consumption of costly goods. I do not suppose the quantity imported and retained for our home consumption (many are re-exported to our colonies and elsewhere) to be more than ¾ per cent. on the quantity of our production—in value they are of course much greater—but chiefly so on account of the expensive material on which they are printed. Light, elegant, short-lived both in taste and fabric, they show the French character in dress. They suit the English consumption to a certain small extent only; and whatever degree of excellence our own taste may arrive at, still a quantity of these goods (it can hardly be smaller) will be wanted to supply the desire of novelty and fashion in our higher classes. I know not why it should not be so. I have elsewhere expressed the opinion that if the Paris market was open to the English printer, he would return the compliment by a much larger supply of goods of a different, perhaps not inferior taste. I very much doubt whether, as a mere question of good taste, (apart from execution,) the French do not produce a larger proportion of bad and absurd designs to supply the demand for novelty, than ourselves. French taste is over-estimated, also, I believe, from the great advantage they possess of working on a finer material. Test ours on the same material,—give a fair competition on calico,—not one on *silk* and *woollen* and the other on *cotton*, and a fairer decision will be arrived at.

The Commissioners look at the matter with the eyes of artists, but the actual calico printer has to study the market, and the taste and the purses of the people; and let the reader see the different points of view from which start the

COMMISSIONER, THE ARTIST, AND THE MANUFACTURER.

An artist dreads machinery, from the fear of bad repetitions: the manufacturer encourages it to the greatest possible extent, as equally useful for cheap and good repetitions. The manufacturer thinks machinery the greatest possible blessing to society and even to taste, as enabling him to multiply a thousandfold the genius and mind of the artist, cheapened so as to gladden, refine, and civilise thousands, rather than select classes. The manufacturer knows that it is the extent of demand from these multitudes which affords him infinitely the best reward, and he gladly improves, and cheapens, the supply.

I will give you a practical illustration of the unsound conclusions which would influence the teaching of the artist and amateur. It will be in the recollection of my colleagues on the Jury, that the two best specimens of printed goods shown in the Exhibition, were of distinctly opposite classes.—The first a very beautiful specimen of French printed furniture, more nearly a work of art than a manufacture; costly, tedious, and elaborate in execution. The demand for it necessarily very small. Speaking as a printer, I should certainly not be disposed to produce the article with a view to profit, because of its very limited sale, though as far as execution, or even taste went, there would exist no impediment to my doing so,—one or two small printers supply the world's demand. This specimen was exactly the class of pattern which would catch the artist's eye, and be held up as an example,—in fact it has been done.

The second specimen was of a class of work holding out no pretensions to taste so called. It was brilliant in colour, good in execution, and correctly suitable in taste and pattern, for the demand it was intended for, but the amateur would have condemned it at once to the Chamber of Horrors, as not having an atom of taste. It required, however, great scientific knowledge and skill to produce it, and I do not think it could be equalled by any other printer than the producer (except of course, after very long experience and cost). It was an article in large demand; and I doubt not correspondingly profitable. Now I would ask you what would be the feelings of contempt with which the owner, or his fellow-printers, would regard the decision, if this specimen were marked as in bad taste, and as a thing not to be encouraged: and with what consistency could you expect them, to pay for, and support schools of design and practical art, on principles of teaching so directly opposite to what they would call common sense.

There is no more unsound opinion current, (and it is encouraged to sanction State interference with the practical details of trade,) than that the print trade affords great scope for what is called high art and taste; whilst the facts of the very nature and character of its productions—low priced, from the comparatively humble rank of the mass of its consumers—are carefully concealed. We are abused for producing abominations, by those who forget to point out the market and the recompence for the experimental taste, which they wish the State to furnish and the printer to pay for. I do protest, then, against the justice which allows opinions to be given, which, if followed out, might end in the condemnation of ninety-five out of every hundred patterns produced by us, as not squaring with the ideas of the State teacher; calling them, too, practical opinions, and founding practical teaching upon them.

Disposing in this way of the practical point, Mr Potter is equally happy in illustrating the principle at issue. "If the print trade is prosperous and successful, surely the State has no right to aid and pamper it. If unsuccessful, has the State any right to prop it up at the expense of the people,—to give a bounty for taste,—or is the State (to be *fair* and just,) going to undertake the teaching of practical design to all trades?" "A State education in practical art, will be an endeavour to supply and force a particular taste, before the consumer is prepared for it. The State must pay the cost while trying to create this taste. The manufacturer cannot waste his time and money in these experiments.—Ought the State?" "Again, is this *practical* teaching to be in London, 200 miles from the largest part, and 400 miles from the rest of the trade, excepting a fraction in the neighbourhood of Town?" The self-sufficiency of the gentlemen who speak in the name of the State is well hit off in the following passage:—

THE BLIND GUIDING THOSE WHO CAN SEE.

Possessing no practical information itself—none worthy the name at least—the State begins a school of practical teaching for one of the most extensive trades in Great Britain; casting a slur on its taste, and marking the producers as illiberal, uneducated men, incapable of appreciating their own position, or the wants of their customers; this, too, without even any fair inquiry as to the facts, other than the criticisms of artists and amateurs, in general taste and knowledge not superior to many of the best men in the trade.

The State cannot teach *practical* art apart from and unconnected with operative printing. There are no legitimate standards of taste or design, *except the demands of the day*, for each particular country, or class, varying according to means, climate, complexion, and the thousand prejudices of fashion and custom.

Every practical man is likely to come to a similar conclusion to that of Mr Potter, as far as his own art is concerned. He must see that the State cannot teach him anything of the varying taste of his his customers, and of that varying market he must both supply and stimulate. Continental society is convulsed by idle and educated gentlemen—men possessed of a particular kind of science—suggesting and promoting social revolutions; and as that class has no scope for its exertions amongst us in the same field, it suggests and promotes—still believing restriction or protection to be the soul of society—State interference with the every-day business of life. We hope all the unoccupied gentlemen who are hastily prominent in this career, will learn from the study of the writings of practical men—like the pamphlet by Mr Potter—that trade of all kinds prosper's most, and business of all kinds is better done, as the State abstains from touching it.

Narrative of a Mission to Central Africa, in the Years 1850-51, *under the Orders and at the Expense of Her Majesty's Government*. By the late James Richardson. 2 *Vols*. Chapman and Hall, Piccadilly.

Mr Richardson unfortunately died in March, 1851, after struggling and fighting for eleven months with all the difficulties of travel in the interior of Africa—such as the desert, roving and plundering tribes, rapacious protectors, thieving servants, and a severe climate—and died as he was about to arrive at the end of his intended journey. He left Drs Barth and Overweg, who had accompanied him—though they were temporarily absent from him on other missions when he died—to complete his researches; and they have ever since, as our readers know from our own and other journals, been carrying on their investigations in Central Africa till within a very short time, when Dr Overweg, as we learnt only a few days ago, succumbed to the hardships of African travel. Dr Barth still remains in Bornou to prosecute his researches, and a Dr Vogel, with two volunteers from the corps of Sappers and Miners, has recently been sent to join and assist him. While alive, Mr Richardson kept a journal of his proceedings, besides the information he despatched to Her Majesty's Government. All that will be forthcoming in due time, and we have continually received some trifling information of the progress and discoveries of Drs Barth and Overweg

since Mr Richardson's death. The sum of all is to throw some light on the social and physical condition of the regions of Africa between the 10th and 20th degrees of latitude, and between 5 deg. W. and 10 deg. E. longitude of the meridian of Greenwich—hitherto little known to Europeans. Mr Richardson's narrative, edited by Mr Bayle St John, is the precursor of the more extensive information, which, in due season, will make its appearance. It is a very interesting book, full of personal adventures and traits of native manners. The record of eleven months' travelling with caravans across deserts, living in African towns, communicating with numerous chiefs, sultans, and sovereigns, the subject of numerous applications for relief as a magician or a doctor, the witness of razzias for seizing slaves, and having continually business communications with the great men of the countries, cannot fail to be highly amusing and instructive. The narrative is perfectly plain and simple, wanting in accurate and scientific description. In places even it is *naive*, almost approaching to indelicacy; but the rude manners of the people could scarcely be indicated without some little trespass on the conventionalities of our civilisation, and we should be sorry to lose the information they convey. They give a true picture of the domestic manners of the people, and of the characters of their governments; and if there be amongst us any persons yet willing to flee disgusted from the vices of our crowded cities to the desert, we recommend them, before packing up to depart, to read Mr Richardson's narrative of the manners of the primitive children of the wilds of Africa. They will, in the end, think the security of the city worth something, and the kindness, civility, and decency of the city a sufficient reward to bear the little offence its vices may give them. If Government meant, by sending out such a mission, to procure by contrast a brilliant testimony to its own merits and to our civilisation, we congratulate it on its complete success. The expense of the mission is money well laid out, though the geographical discoveries should be of comparatively little importance.

We regret to see in the narrative continual evidence of a want of cordiality between Mr Richardson and his fellow-travellers. They are continually spoken of contemptuously as "the Germans;" their proceedings are sometimes censured, sometimes ridiculed; they seem often to have travelled apart from Mr Richardson and kept apart, seldom or never to have taken counsel together, each frequently to have gone his own way, and the mission not to have been an harmonious one and undivided. The fault of this is probably more that of the persons who planned the mission, and sent the "Germans" with Mr Richardson, than that of the travellers themselves. To say that the mission is a failure, though two of its members have now perished, would be too much; but there is evidence in the safety with which merchants traverse the country, and in the fact that Mr Richardson was asked what he had to sell, that a real trading enterprise, if private advantage could be found from undertaking it, might acquire as much information and be quite as safe as a costly mission of gentlemen at the expense of the State.

THE ISTHMUS OF DARIEN IN 1852. *Journal of the Expedition of Inquiry for the Junction of the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans.* By LIONEL GISBORNE. *Four Maps.* Saunders and Stanford, Charing cross.

MESSRS GISBORNE and Forde were sent out to examine into the possibility of making a ship navigation across the Isthmus of Darien to join the Atlantic and Pacific. After waiting a considerable time at Carthagena for Dr Cullen, the projector of the route, who did not join them, they hired a vessel and proceeded to Port Escoces. The Indians, who own the territory there, are independent, and though they will trade occasionally with the English, being fearful of subjugation, they will allow no European to land in their country. Messrs Gisborne and Forde, with assistants, did however land, and penetrated for some miles into the interior. They then unfortunately mistook the course of a river, and returned back some distance towards the Atlantic, were discovered by the Indians, and forced to reimbark on board their vessel. But that they found a friend in one "Bill," who knew a little English, they might not have returned to tell their tale. Bill befriended them, and they were allowed to go away under desperate threats and prohibitions ever again to make their appearance. They afterwards crossed the Isthmus to Panama, went thence to Darien Harbour, and penetrated by the river Savannah a considerable distance towards the spot they had reached from the Atlantic. The two explorations, however, did not meet, and as far as Messrs Gisborne and Forde are concerned, the space between the termination of their journeys from the Atlantic and from the Pacific is a *terra incognita*. Undoubtedly, the difficulties which at present stand in the way of the the project these two gentlemen were commissioned to promote are very great, but it is equally certain that, as communication across the Isthmus of Panama increases, all the difficulties, except those offered by the face of the country, will diminish. Those who are interested in the grand project of making a ship canal across Darien, should read Mr Gisborne's plain narrative, which will materially help them to form an opinion of its probable success. The project, at present, we believe, stops for further explorations; and we should suppose it to be absolutely necessary positively to determine exactly the nature of the country between the two extreme inland points of Mr Gisborne's journeys from the Atlantic and the Pacific before taking any other important steps.

HISTORY OF THE RESTORATION OF MONARCHY IN FRANCE. By ALPHONSE DE LAMARTINE. Translated by Captain RAFTER. *Vol. IV.* Vizetelly and Company, Fleet street.

WITH this volume M. de Lamartine's History is complete. He conducts Charles X. to the beach at Cherbourg; sees him depart—the last of his family—from the land where it had reigned for many generations; and concludes—"Such was the end of the Restoration, the most difficult Government among all those which History records for men's instruction, and which, with the best intentions, leads to the most inevitable faults." If Lamartine had continued his History to the Revolution of 1848, he must have said very much the same for the Government of Louis Philippe. Whatever were its intentions, its faults were enormous and inevitable. His Government was as much injured "by old recollections and by old parties seeking to restore dogmas and recover privileges," as were the Governments of Charles X. and Louis XVIII. The conclusion forced on us by the book is, that all the Governments of France since 1815 have been merely old sapless excrescences which have been forced on the nation, and not the healthful results of its growth and vigour. They seem not to have belonged to it. The Government of Russia—headed by the Emperor, supported by a numerous and powerful aristocracy, resting on a basis of domestic slavery, the chief of their Church as well as of the State—belongs to the nation, and is of its growth. There may be quarrels about the succession to the throne—its steps may be often polluted by the blood of the occupant, but the imperial throne is a permanent part of the nation. Whatever the Emperor of Austria may be to the Italians, to the Austrians, the Styrians, the Bohemians, the Hungarians, he is a sort of national head to their respective great bodies of landed aristocracies and their serfs. So the Government of the United States is entirely of the people—it grows from them, and is strong in their strength. The Government of Louis Philippe, like that of his predecessors, was still the Government of the Restoration, only the person was changed: it was still a Government of the Bourbons, of old recollections and old parties. The expulsion of James II. was a change in the principles of the Government of England; but the Government of Louis Philippe was the continuation, insidiously strengthened, of the principles of the previous Governments. Whether administered by M. Perier or M. Guizot, it never got above the notion that it was an instrument of coercion for an unruly people. It might have tried to adapt itself to the bourgoisie, a comparatively small and uninfluential class—it might have thought more favourably of the monied class of society than its predecessor; but still it was essentially hostile and alien to the nation, and not of it. Since the beginning of the first Revolution there has existed a struggle between the people and the Government of France in whosever hands it may have been; and between that great principle of personal equality—the young soul of modern France—and any superiority of persons or parties or grades or classes of men, there seems to be an inherent difference and contradiction, which must continually bring on conflicts and changes. The very principle of Government seems adverse to that principle of personal equality so passionately adopted by the French. We cannot now rely on any institution of whatever kind being preserved by its antiquity, however long may be the prescription it has enjoyed. Every nation is for ever getting, as it were, a new life. Art, science, knowledge, trade, are its parents and its nurses; and the Government that does not grow from or conform to its new life cannot be lasting. None of the Governments of France, since the Revolution, has fulfilled this condition, except that military Government—for a short period—which grew out of its great military successes in resisting the aggressions of Europe. Whether the present Government fulfil this condition or not remains to be seen; but it will not fulfil it, however formed, and however at first successful, by acting on the principles of any of its predecessors. The rashness of a minister, with a mind imbued by the old principles of the Monarchy, and equally intent on elevating the Roman Catholic Hierarchy and the Monarchy, and the imbecility of the King, were the immediate causes of the expulsion of Charles X.; but the great fact was, that the throne of the Bourbons had not its origin in the new life of the French. The Monarchy was, in the end, confided to the care of a discontented soldiery and an inefficient marshal. It was administered by weak favourites, and had none of the national energies. The Court—a focus of miserable intrigues—was baffled by other intrigues not much more enlightened. All the errors and faults that led to the overthrow of Charles X. are well described by M. de Lamartine, though he is not sufficiently alive to the great fact that the Government and the nation were essentially at variance. Whoever shall write the history of the reign of Louis Philippe will find the same fact at every page leading to precisely the same conclusion. It was, as he himself said, because his Government and his acts were like those of his predecessors—"*tout comme Charles X.*"—that his Government came to a similar end. M. de Lamartine's "History of the Restoration," now complete, with all its faults of style and exaggeration, is one of the most valuable books of the present time.

THE WIDE, WIDE WORLD. By ELIZABETH WETHERELL. SPECULATION. By AMY LOTHROP. George Routledge, Farringdon street.

THE bookseller's business at the present day is carried on in this country upon the American "go-ahead" system. New works follow new works in countless numbers with true railroad velocity, so that the very chronicling of them would become a task. Mr Routledge's lists of new publications afford a fair example of this system, and he is at least equalled by Messrs Ingram and Cooke, Messrs Clarke, Beeton, and Co., and a host of others, who are rivals in the race to win the favour of the public, and, by that means, acquire competence or even riches for themselves. It is impossible for us to notice more than one or two of these publications, and we have chosen the two mentioned above, both by American ladies, because they illustrate characters which, notwithstanding the works of Mrs Stowe and other American authors, possess for English readers the charm of comparative novelty. The most amusing and attractive characters in Miss Wetherell's tale are Mr Van Brunt, the farm bailiff, with his mistress, Miss Fortune, who, in the course of the tale, becomes his wife; these are so life-like and individual, that the reader regrets to be left in the dark as to their eventual fate at the conclusion of the tale. "Speculation" shows us that, in the new world as in the old, reckless enterprise must end in ruin; but the story is, at the same time, an excellent and most striking illustration of the truth of the old adage—

When lands and money are gone and spent,
Then learning is most excellent.

We can conscientiously recommend these works as amusing and instructive reading to persons of all ages.

PARLOUR LIBRARY. George Routledge, Farringdon street.

THIS tasteful selection—older works varied occasionally by the introduction of new works—seems rather to increase than decline in public favour. Great care and much good taste is evidently bestowed on the choice of the works to be admitted, and this series now contains many of the very best emanations from the pens of first-rate novel and romance writers. From the list of G. P. R. James's novels, for instance, the most celebrated and the best have been selected; among these, "The Huguenot" is freer from the besetting faults of its author's than most of his later writings. "Stuart of Dunleath," by Mrs Norton, also is worthy of the reprint. A complete series of the "Parlour Library" will furnish light reading for a very long time to the most indefatigable devourer of tales, romances, and novels.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

The Book of the Garden. By Charles M'Intosh. Vol. I. Blackwood.
Compulsory Marriage. By Mrs Maillard. Routledge.
Parisian Sights and French Principles seen through American Spectacles. Clarke Beeton, and Co.
The White Slave; or, Negro Life in the Slave States of America. By R. Hildreth Clarke, Beeton, and Co.
The Calcutta Review for December.
Gold in Nuggets and Grains. Part I. Clarke, Beeton, and Co.
A Letter to Richard Cobden, Esq., M.P. By a Manchester Man. (Pamphlet.) Kent and Co.
The Administration of Justice in Southern India. (Pamphlet). By J. B. Norton Esq. Stevens and Norton.
The Cape of Good Hope Almanac for 1853. F. Algar.
India as it may be. By George Campbell. Murray.
Emigration. By Charles Hursthouse, jun. Hardwicke.
The Amendment of the Law. By a Scotch Lawyer. A. and C. Black.
Elements of Direct Taxation. By X. Y. Simpkin and Marshall.

To Readers and Correspondents.

☞ Communications must be authenticated by the name of the writer.

G. J., PLYMOUTH.—The value must be that on the spot. The officer may take the goods at 10 per cent. more than the rate entered, and he has nothing to do with the freight.

The Bankers' Gazette.

BANK RETURNS AND MONEY MARKET.

BANK OF ENGLAND.

(*From the Gazette.*)

AN ACCOUNT, *pursuant to the Act 7th and 8th Victoria, cap. 32, for the week ending on Saturday the 12th day of March, 1853*:—

ISSUE DEPARTMENT.

	£.		£.
Notes issued	32,378,600	Government debt	11,015,100
		Other Securities	2,984,900
		Gold coin and bullion	18,359,446
		Silver bullion	19,154
	32,378,600		32,378,600

BANKING DEPARTMENT.

	£.		£.
Proprietors' capital	14,553,000	Government Securities, including Dead Weight Annuity	13,464,538
Rest	3,622,448	Other Securities	15,396,827
Public Deposits (including Exchequer, Savings Banks, Commissioners of National Debt, and Dividend Accounts)	7,607,914	Notes	10,665,430
Other Deposits	13,051,136	Gold and Silver Coin	590,710
Seven Day and other Bills	1,292,067		
	40,126,565		40,121,505

Dated the 17th March, 1853. M. MARSHALL, Chief Cashier.

THE OLD FORM.

The above Bank accounts would, if made out in the old form present the following result:—

Liabilities.	£.	*Assets.*	£.
Circulation inc. Bank post bills	23,095,177	Securities	28,703,365
Public Deposits	7,607,914	Bullion	18,978,310
Other or private Deposits	13,051,136		
	43,664,227		47,286,675

The balance of assets above liabilities being 3,622,448l, as stated in the above account under the head REST.

FRIDAY NIGHT.

The preceding accounts, compared with those of last week, exhibit—

A decrease of Circulation of	£649,139
An increase of Public Deposits of	295,163
An increase of Other Deposits of	428,835
A decrease of Securities of	4,393
An increase of Bullion of	83,998
An increase of Rest of	4,746
An increase of Reserve of	646,698

The present returns show a *decrease* of *circulation*, 649,139*l*; an *increase* of *public deposits*, 295,163*l*; an *increase* of *private deposits*, 428,835*l*; a *decrease* of *securities*, 4,393*l*; an *increase* of *bullion*, 83,998*l*; an *increase* of *rest*, 4,746*l*; and an *increase* of *reserve* 646,698*l*. In them there is no indication of an increased demand for money by the public, the private securities having decreased in the week 4,393*l*, and the private deposits having increased 428,835*l*. But these returns, it will be remembered, refer to the week ending last Saturday, and give no information as to the state of the money market in the present week.

An active demand for money continues, and the lenders can dispose of all they have at the Bank rate, but at that rate it is if anything to-day more easy and more abundant than it has been. The term sare of course unaltered; they are not likely to fall, and they cannot rise while the Bank lends at its present rate.

In the exchanges there is no new feature.

The public funds have not been so firm to-day, and they were not so firm yesterday as for some previous days. Probably one reason for this is that parties have orders, when the Three per Cents. reach par, which they have latterly done, to sell, and in consequence a considerable quantity of money stock has been thrown on the market. In addition to that general cause, yesterday and to-day there was a temporary cause in a rumour that the British Charge d'Affaires at Constantinople had sent to Malta to request the presence of our fleet in the Archipelago. The parties who wished to bear the market made good use of the rumour, and the funds were flat. Consols closed at 99⅜ to ⅞ for the account, and 99⅝ to ¾ for money. In the Stock Exchange in the course of the week there has been an unusual demand for money; for short periods as much as four per cent. has been given on deposits of Consols. Altogether the stock market is in a more unsettled state than it has been for some time. The following is our usual list of the highest and lowest price of Consols every day of the week, and the closing prices last Friday and this day of the other principal stocks:—

CONSOLS.

	Money Lowest	Money Highest	Account Lowest	Account Highest
Saturday	100	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛
Monday	100	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛
Tuesday	100	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛
Wednesday	99⅞	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛
Thursday	99⅞	par	99⅞	par
Friday	99⅝	par	99⅞	par

	Closing prices last Friday.	Closing prices this day.
3 per cent consols, account	100 ⅛	99⅞ ⅞
— — money	99⅞ par	99⅞ ⅞
3½ per cents	shut	shut
3 per cent reduced	shut	shut
Exchequer bills, large March	8s 12s	6s 11s
— — June	10s 14s	8s 13s
Bank stock	shut	shut
East India stock	shut	shut
Spanish 3 per cents	48 ⅜	49 ⅜
— 3 per cents new def.	24 ¼	24⅜ ⅜
Portuguese 4 per cents	33 9	33½ 9½
Mexican 5 per cents	25½ ⅜	25⅝ 6⅜
— 3 per cents	...	...
Dutch 2½ per cents	66 7	66 7
— 4 per cents	98½ 9½	98⅝ 9⅝
Russian, 4½ stock	103 4	103½ 4
Sardinian stock	95½ 9½	97 8
Peruvian	...	...
— deferred	64½ 5½	64 5
Venezuela	38 40	38 40
Turkish Scrip	2 ½ pm	1½ ⅝ pm
New Peruvian Scrip	4½ 5½ pm	3½ 4½ pm

All kinds of shares, but particularly French shares, have been heavy to-day, and some of them have fallen considerably. The prices, as they came from Paris this morning, had no tendency to relieve the depression of French shares, and the railway market closed heavily for most kinds of shares. The following is our usual list of the closing price of the principal shares last Friday and this day:—

RAILWAYS.

	Closing prices last Friday.	Closing prices this day.
Birmingham and Oxford gua.	30 31	30 31
Birmingham and Dudley	30 31	30 31
Bristol and Exeter	105 107	106 108
Caledonians	64⅛ 65⅛	64⅛ 64⅝
Eastern Counties	13½ 13⅝ x d	12⅝ 13⅛
East Lancashire	72½ 73⅛ x d	73⅛ 73⅛
Great Northern	81⅛ 82⅛ x d	81 82
Great Western	91⅞ 92⅛ x d	90⅜ 91⅛
Lancashire and Yorkshire	78 78⅛	75⅞ 76⅛ x d
London and Blackwalls	8⅝ 9⅛ x d	8⅝ 9⅛
London, Brighton, & S. Coast	104 105	103⅛ 104⅛
London & North Western	119⅛ 120⅛ x d	118⅝ 119⅛
London and South Western	90⅛ 91⅛ x d	90 91
Midlands	76⅛ 76⅝ x d	75 75⅛
North British	35⅛ 36⅛	35⅛ 36⅛
North Staffordshire	4⅛ 4 dis	4⅛ 4 dis
Oxford, Worcester, & Wolver.	47⅛ 48⅛	48 49
South-Eastern	78⅛ 79	77⅛ 78
South Wales	36 37 x d	36 37
York, Newcastle, & Berwick	69⅛ 70⅛ x d	69 70
York and North Midland	59 60 x d	58⅛ 59⅛
FRENCH SHARES.		
Northern of France	33⅛ 36⅞	35⅛ 35⅛
Do. 20/3 ℔ ct. Bds (formerly Boulogne & Amiens shares)	14⅛ 14⅞	14 15
Paris and Rouen	42⅛ 42⅝	42 43
Paris and Strasbourg	33⅝ 34	33⅛ 33⅛
Rouen and Havre	20⅛ 21⅛	20⅛ 20⅝
Dutch Rhenish	2⅛ 1⅞ dis	2⅛ 1⅞ dis
Paris and Lyons	17⅞ 18 pm	17⅞ 17⅞ pm
Lyons and Mediterranean	9 11 pm	9 11 pm
East Indian	6⅛ 6⅞ pm	6 6⅛ pm
Dijon and Besancon	2⅛ 2⅝ pm	2⅛ 2⅛ pm
Madras	2 2⅛ pm	2 2⅛ pm
Paris, Caen, and Cherbourg	5 5⅛ pm	4⅞ 5⅛ pm
Paris and Orleans	44⅛ 43⅛	42 43
Paris and Rouen	...	42 43
Western of France	10⅛ 11 pm	9⅝ 10⅛ pm
India Peninsular	1⅞ 2⅛ pm	1⅞ 2⅛ pm
Southern of France	10⅛ 11 pm	...
Grand Junction of France	1⅛ 2 pm	...

At a quarterly general Court of Bank Stock Proprietors, held on Thursday, the Governor, Mr T. Hankey, presiding, a dividend was declared of 4 per cent., free of income tax. The profits for the past six months amounted to 563,049*l*, and the "rest," after this distribution, will remain at 3,012,113*l*. The result was very satisfactory, and no discussion ensued.

"The total receipts of gold from Australia to be expected during the next two or three weeks," says the *Times*, "seem little short of 2,000,000*l*. The Sydney, it appears, had exactly 700,000*l*, and the Great Britain was to take a similar amount. The Black Friar and New Orleans had 250,000*l* between them, and an

aggregate of 1,650,000*l* is therefore made up by these four vessels alone. The Cleopatra and Sarah Sands would also be likely to leave at an early date, and to ship considerable sums." Gold has been discovered too in New Zealand. The last news from Australia has made a profound impression on all classes.

The *Boston Courier* states:—"Information of the increasing demand for silver having been generally diffused, extensive preparations have, we understand, been entered into in various quarters to augment the annual yield from the different silver mines in almost all quarters of the world. Work has been recommenced on many of the shafts heretofore neglected in South America; and while new parties are constantly being sent out 'prospecting,' large additional forces, with improved machinery, have been put upon the principal pits and galleries of mines in that country."

The following is an account of the coinage of the United States, for February, 1853, at Philadelphia:—

	No. pcs.	Value. dols.
GOLD.		
Double Eagles	115,040	2,300,800 00
Eagles	20,233	202,330 00
Quarter Eagles	51,886	129,715 00
Gold Dollars	298,435	298,435 00
	485,594	2,931,280 00
SILVER.		
Quarter Dollars	44,200	11,050 00
Dimes	95,000	9,500 00
Half-Dimes	135,000	6,750 00
Three Cent Pieces	2,700,000	81,000 00
	3,459,794	3,039,580 00
COPPER.		
Cents	200,031	2,000 31
	3,659,825	3,041,580 31
GOLD DEPOSITS FOR COINAGE.		dols.
From California		3,517,000 00
From other sources		31,000 00
		3,548,000 00
Silver bullion deposited for coinage		13,560 00
GOLD DEPOSITS.	1852. dols.	1853. dols.
January	4,161,688	4,962,097 00
February	3,010,222	3,548,000 00
Total	7,171,910	8,510,097 00

We see with satisfaction that a superior education for the mercantile classes is beginning to find favour with them. The lectures of Mr Leone Levi on Commercial Law, lately delivered at the King's College, have been well attended, and are to be renewed and extended. On the conclusion of his first course, on Tuesday evening last, the 15th inst., when the Earl of Harrowby, Mr Matheson and other eminent merchants, were present, the following resolution was adopted and signed by all the students present:—"We, the undersigned students of the class of Commercial Law, beg to express to the Council of the College their sense of the value of Mr Levi's Lectures, the first course of which has been concluded this evening. We feel persuaded that a better acquaintance with Commercial Law among the mercantile classes would be found very beneficial; and, if we may be permitted to do so, we would venture to suggest to the Council to institute a permanent Chair in the College for this important, and hitherto neglected, branch of study." King's College, we believe, is not averse from following the last important suggestion; and whether it adopt it or not, we believe the commercial body will not long be left without the means of obtaining, at some college or other, or at a college of their own, efficient instruction in the Commercial Law of England and other nations.

The Cape of Good Hope Almanack for 1853 has reached us, and is a considerable improvement on the almanack for last year, though that was a useful book. It contains much statistical information which, in the present state of the colony, is very desirable, enabling us to compare the past with the present. Thus, the export of wool from the Cape was 5,912,927 lbs in 1850, and in 1851, the latest date, 5,447,252 lbs.

COMPARATIVE EXCHANGES

The quotation of gold at Paris is about par (according to the last tariff), which, at the English mint price of 3*l* 17s 10½d per ounce for standard gold, gives an exchange of 25·17; and the exchange at Paris on London at short being 25·07½, it follows that gold is about 0·38 per cent. dearer in Paris than in London.

By advices from Hamburg the price of gold is about 429 per mark, which, at the English mint price of 3*l* 17s 10½d per ounce for standard gold, gives an exchange of 13·7; and the exchange at Hamburg on London at short being 13·6, it follows that gold is 0·47 per cent. dearer in Hamburg than in London.

The course of exchange at New York on London for bills at 60 days' sight is 110 per cent.; and the par of exchange between England and America being 109 23-40 per cent., it follows that the exchange is nominally 0·42 per cent. in favour of England; and, after making allowance for charges of transport, the present rate leaves a trifling profit on the importation of gold from the United States.

PRICES OF BULLION.	£	s	d
Foreign gold in bars, (standard) per ounce	3	17	9
Mexican dollars	0	0	0
Silver in bars (standard)	0	5	1½

THE BANKERS' PRICE CURRENT.

PRICES OF ENGLISH STOCKS

	Sat	Mon	Tues	Wed	Thur	Fri
Bank Stock, 7 per cent	...	...	...	...	...	...
3 per Cent Reduced Anns.	...	...	...	...	...	100⅛
3 ps Cent Consols Anns.	100¼	100¼	100 ⅜	100	100 99⅞	99⅞
3 per Cent Anns., 1726	...	...	...	...	99⅛	99
3½ per Cent Anns.	105⅝	...	...	105⅝	...	...
New 5 per Cent.	...	...	...	...	...	116
Long Anns. Jan. 5, 1860	...	...	...	...	...	...
Anns. for 30 years, Oct. 10, 1859	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ditto Jan. 5, 1860	...	...	...	6⅛	...	6⅛
Ditto Jan. 5, 1880	...	...	...	...	...	...
India Stock, 10½ per Cent	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. Bonds, 3 per Cent 1000*l*	...	47s 5s p	45s p	...	46s p	45s p
Ditto under 500*l*	...	...	5½s p	43s p	45s p	45s p
South Sea Stock, 3½ per Cent.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ditto Old Anns., 3 per Cent	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ditto New Anns., 3 per Cent	...	...	99⅛	...	...	...
3 per Cent Anns., 1751	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bank Stock for opg. April 15	...	...	...	228½	...	229½
3 p Cent Cons. for acct, April 13	100⅛ ⅜	100⅛	100⅛ ⅜	100⅛ ⅛	100	100 99⅝
India Stock for opg April 14	...	...	...	...	...	...
Exchequ. Bills, 1000*l*	14s p	14s 16s p	10s 14s p	10s p	17s p	13s p
Ditto 500*l* —	14s p	16s p	...	10s p	8s p	9s 13s p
Ditto Small —	14s p	16s p	...	14s p	8s 9s p	13s 11s p
Ditto Advertised 1d	...	...	...	...	...	...

FRENCH FUNDS.

	Paris Mar. 14	London Mar. 16	Paris Mar. 15	London Mar. 17	Paris Mar. 16	London Mar. 18
	F. C.	F. C.	F. C.	F. C.	F. C.	F. C.
4½ per Cent Rentes, div. 22 March and 22 Sept.	101 0	...	101 50	...	101 25	...
4 per Cent Rentes, div. 22 March and 22 Sept.	...	...	...	...	...	...
3 per Cent Rentes, div. 22 June and 22 December	68 80	...	68 80	...	68 70	...
Bank Shares, div. 1 January and 1 July	2750 0	...	2745 0	...	2740 0	...
Exchange on London 1 month	25 7½	...	25 7½	...	25 7½	...
Ditto 3 months	24 87½	...	24 87½	...	24 85	...

COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

	Time	Tuesday. Prices negotiated on 'Change.	Friday. Prices negotiated on 'Change.
Amsterdam	short	11 17½ 11 17⅝	11 17½ 11 17⅝
Ditto	3 ms	11 18⅝ 11 19⅛	11 19⅛ 11 19
Rotterdam	—	11 19 11 19⅛	11 19 11 19⅛
Antwerp	—	25 25 25 30	25 27½ 25 30
Brussels	—	25 25 25 30	25 27½ 25 30
Hamburg	—	13 7⅞ 13 8⅛	13 8 13 8⅛
Paris	short	25 5 25 7½	25 2½ 25 7½
Ditto	3 ms	25 25 25 30	25 25 25 30
Marseilles	—	25 27½ 25 32½	25 30 25 32½
Frankfort on the Main	—	115⅝ 120	119⅝ 120
Vienna	—	11 1 11 3	11 1 11 3
Trieste	—	11 2 11 6	11 2 11 4
Petersburg	—	37½ 38½	... ...
Madrid	—	50 50½	50 50½
Cadiz	—	50½ 50⅝	50⅛ 50⅝
Leghorn	—	30 10 30 15	30 7½ 30 13½
Genoa	—	25 32½ 25 40	25 32½ 25 43
Naples	—	41½ 41⅝	41⅛ ...
Palermo	—	124⅛ 124⅞	124⅛ 124⅝
Messina	—	124⅝ 125	124⅝ 125
Lisbon	—	53½ 53⅝	53⅛ 53⅜
Oporto	—	53½ 53⅝	53⅛ 53⅜
Rio Janeiro	60 ds sgt	... ...	27 27½
New York	—	... ...	48 48½

PRICES OF FOREIGN STOCKS.

	Sat	Mon	Tues	Wed	Thur	Fri
Austrian Bonds	...	...	99	...	...	...
Brazilian, 5 per cent	...	103½	...	...	103½	104
Ditto 4½ per cent. 1852	...	89½ 8	...	98½	98½	...
Ditto New, 5 per cent, 1829 and 1839	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ditto New, 1843	...	...	...	...	...	...
Buenos Ayres, 6 per cent	...	...	64 3	...	...	...
Cuba, 6 per cent	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chilian, 6 per cent	...	...	...	...	...	108
Ditto 3 per cent	83	82½	...	...	...	...
Danish, 5 per cent, 1825	...	84¾	85	...	83¾	...
Ditto 5 per cent Bonds	...	105¼	105¾	...	...	...
Dutch 2½ per cent. Exchange 12 guilders	...	...	...	...	...	...
Equador	...	...	5⅛	5⅛	...	...
Grenada, 1¼ per Cent, ex Dec. 1849 coup.	...	...	...	...	23⅛	...
Ditto Deferred	11⅛	11⅛	...	...	...	...
Greek Bonds, ex over-due coupons	...	8½	8⅝ ⅛	8½	8⅝ 9	9
Mexican 3 per cent	24½ ⅛	25⅛ ⅜	25⅝ 6⅛	26⅛	26⅜ ⅛	26⅛ 5⅛
Peruvian 4½ per cent	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ditto Scrip	5½ pm	5½ pm	...	...	4⅛ ⅛ p	4½ 4 p
Ditto Deferred, 3 per cent	...	65 4⅛	...	...	64⅛	...
Portuguese, 5 per cent	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ditto 5 per cent converted, 1841	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ditto 4 per cent	...	...	39⅛ 9 39	...	38⅛ 9	...
Ditto 3 per cent, 1843	...	...	...	...	...	...
Russian, 1822, 5 per cent, in £ sterling	...	118⅛19	...	...	...	120⅛20
Ditto 4½ per cent	104 3⅛	104 3⅛	...	103⅛ 4	103⅛	...
Sardinian, 5 per cent	98⅛	98⅛ ⅜	98⅜	...	98⅛ ⅜	97⅛ 7
Spanish 3 per cent	48⅜	48⅛	49 ⅜	...	49⅛	49⅛ ⅛
Ditto 3 per cent New Deferred	24⅛	24⅛ ⅛	24⅛ ⅝	25⅛ ⅛	25⅛ ⅛	25
Ditto Passive converted	5⅛	...	5⅛ 6⅛	6	...	...
Ditto Com. Cert. of Coup. not funded	7⅛ pc	8⅛ pc	8⅝ pc	8⅜ pc	8 pc	7⅞ pc
Turkish Loan, 1852, 6 per cent	...	1⅛ pm	1⅛ pm	...	1⅛ p	...
Venezuela 3½ per cent Bonds	...	...	...	39½	...	...
Ditto Deferred	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dividends on the above payable in London.						
Austrian, 5 per cent. 10 gn. per £ sterling	...	...	...	...	...	...
Belgian Scrip, 2½ per cent	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ditto, 4½ per cent	99	...	...	99	...	...
Ditto, 5 per cent	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dutch 2½ per cent, Exchange 12 guilders	63⅛	...	66⅛	...	...	66⅛
Ditto 4 per cent Certificates	99⅛	99⅛	...	99⅛ ⅛	99⅛	...
Ditto 4 per cent	...	...	...	...	...	...

LATEST PRICES OF AMERICAN STOCKS.

		Payable.	Amount in Dollars.	Dividends.	London Prices. Mar 18	Amer. Prices. Mar 5
	₱ cent					
United States Bonds	6	1868	65,000,600	Jan. and July	110¼	120 2
—	6	1862	...	—		115 ½
— Certificates	6	1867–8	...	—	110	120 ¼
Alabama...	Sterling 5	1858	9,000,000	—		
Indiana	4	1861 / 1866	5,600,000	—		
—	2½	1861–6	2,000,000	—		
— Canal, Preferred	5	1861–6	4,500,000	—		
— — Special do	5	1861–6	1,300,000	—		
Illinois	6	1870	10,000,000	—		
Kentucky	6	1868	4,250,000	—		110½11
Louisiana	Sterling 5	1850 / 1852	7,000,000	Feb. and Aug.		
Maryland	Sterling 5	1888	3,000,000	Jan. and July		110 11
Massachussetts	Sterling 5	1868	3,000,000	April and Oct.	109	
Michigan	6	1863	5,000,000	Jan. and July		
Mississippi	6	1861 / 1866 / 1871	2,000,000	May and Nov.		
—	5	1850–8	5,000,000	Mar. and Sept.		
New York	5	1860	13,124,270	Quarterly	92½	
Ohio	6	1875	19,000,000	Jan. and July		117 8
Pennsylvania	5	1854–70	41,000,000	Feb. and Aug.		98½
South Carolina	5	1866	3,000,000	Jan. and July	100½	
Tennessee	6	1868	3,000,000	—		
Virginia	6	1857	7,000,000	—		110½11
United States Bank Shares		1866	35,000,000	—	13s 6d	
Louisiana State Bank	10	1870	2,000,000	—		
Bank of Louisiana	8	1870	4,000,000	—		
New York City	5	1860 / 1856	9,600,000	Quarterly		161 2
New Orleans City	5	1863	1,500,000	Jan. and July		
— Canal and Banking		1863	...	—		
Planters' Bank of Tennessee		...	...	...		
New York Life Trust		...	...	—		

Exchange at New York 109½

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

No. of shares.	Dividend	Names.	Shares.	Paid.	Price pr. share
			£.	£. s. d.	
2,000	3/ 10s	Albion	500	50 0 0	90
50,000	7/14s6d&8s	Alliance British and Foreign ...	100	11 0 0	25½
10,000	6/ p c & bs	Do. Marine	100	25 0 0	55
200,000	5/ p cent	Anchor	5	1 0 0	...
14,000	13s 6d	Atlas	50	5 15 0	21½
5,000	4/ p cent	Argus Life	100	16 0 0	...
12,000	7s 6d	British Commercial	50	5 0 0	7
5,000	5/ p c & bs	Clerical, Medical, and General Life	100	10 0 0	20½
...	4/	County	100	10 0 0	121 xd
...	14s	Crown	50	5 0 0	17½
20,000	5s	Eagle	50	5 0 0	7½
4,651	20s	European Life	20	20 0 0	20
...	...	General	5	5 0 0	5½
£000000	6/ p cent	Globe	Stk.	...	158
20,000	5/ p cent	Guardian	100	45 0 0	61
2,400	12/ p cent	Imperial Fire	500	50 0 0	310
7,500	12s	Imperial Life	100	10 0 0	19½
13,453	17sh & bs	Indemnity Marine	100	20 0 0	58 xd
50,000	2s & 2s bs	Law Fire	100	2 10 0	4½
10,000	...	Law Life	100	10 0 0	50
20,000	...	Legal and General Life	50	2 0 0	5½
3,960	10s & bs	London Fire	25	12 10 0	28½
31,000	10s & bs	London Ship	25	12 10 0	28½
10,000	15s p an	Marine	100	15 0 0	22
10,000	4½/ p cent	Medical, Invalid, and General Life	20	2 0 0	3
...	...	Monarch	5	1 0 0	20s
25,000	5/ p cent	National Loan Fund	20	2 10 0	2½
30,000	5/ p cent	Palladium Life	50	2 0 0	5
...	...	Phœnix	...	...	173
2,500	1/ 5s & bns	Provident Life	100	10 0 0	41 xd
200,000	5s	Rock Life	5	0 10 0	8½
689,220	6/ p c & bs	Royal Exchange	Stk.	...	236
...	6½/	Sun Fire	...	...	...
4,000	1/ 10s	Do. Life	...	...	...
25,000	4/ p c & bs	United Kingdom	20	4 0 0	4½
5,000	2/ 5s share	Universal Life	100	10 0 0	45
...	5/ p cent	Victoria Life	...	4 12 6	5½

JOINT STOCK BANKS.

No. of shares.	Dividends per annum	Names.	Shares	Paid	Price pr share
			£.	£. s. d.	
22,500	6/ per ct	Australasia	40	40 0 0	93½
20,000	6/ per ct	British North American ...	50	50 0 0	60
20,000	3/ per ct	Colonial	100	25 0 0	...
...	...	Chrtd. Bnk India Austral., & China	20	2 0 0	4½
...	6/ per ct	Commercial of London	100	20 0 0	...
10,000	6/ per ct	London and County	50	20 0 0	...
60,000	6/ p c & bs	London Joint Stock	50	10 0 0	20½
50,000	6/ p c & bs	London and Westminster ...	100	20 0 0	35½
10,000	6/ per ct	National Provincial of England	100	35 0 0	...
10,000	5/ per ct	Ditto New	20	10 0 0	...
20,000	4/ per ct	National of Ireland	50	22 10 0	...
24,000	8/ p c & bs	Oriental Bank Corporation ...	25	25 0 0	55½ 8
20,000	8/ per ct	Provincial of Ireland	100	25 0 0	...
4,000	8/ per ct	Ditto New	40	10 0 0	...
12,000	6/ per ct	Ionian	25	25 0 0	...
5,000	6/ per ct	South Australia	25	25 0 0	50 1
20,000	6/ per ct	Union of Australia	25	25 0 0	78½
8,000	6/ per ct	Ditto Ditto	...	2 10 0	9½
60,000	7 per ct	Union of London	50	10 0 0	...
18,000	—	Union of Madrid	40	40 0 0	...

DOCKS.

No. of shares	Dividend per annum	Names.	Shares	Paid.	Price pr share
£			£.	£.	
815,400	4 p cent	Commercial	Stk.	...	...
2,065,858	6½ p cent	East and West India	Stk.	...	137½
1,638,310	5 p cent	London	Stk.	...	109½
1,352,75	4 p cent	St Katharine	Stk.	...	99½
7,00?	1 p cent	Southampton	50	50 0 0	...
400,000	—	Victoria	20	4 0 0	6½

FOREIGN RATES OF EXCHANGE ON LONDON AT THE LATEST DATES.

	Latest Date.	Rate of Exchange on London.		
Paris	Mar. 17	f.25 7½	3 days' sight	
		24 85	3 months' date	
		...	1	—
Antwerp	— 17	f.25 10 to f.25 12½	8 days' sight	
Amsterdam	— 15	fl11 82½	3 days' sight	
		11 75	2 months' date	
Hamburg	— 11	m.13 5	3 days' sight	
		13 3½	3 months' date	
St Petersburg	— 8	38½	3	—
Madrid	— 11	51d	3	—
Lisbon	— 11	54⅝	3	—
Gibraltar	— 7	50⅝d to 51d	3	—
New York	— 5	9½ to 10 per cent pm	60 days' sight	
Jamaica	Feb. 21	2 per cent pm	30	—
		1½ —	60	—
		1 —	90	—
Havana	— 22	10 to 10½ per cent pm	90	—
Rio de Janeiro	— 14	28d	90	—
Bahia	— 18	28½d	60 and 90 days' sight	
Pernambuco	— 22	28⅝d	60	—
Buenos Ayres	— 2	...	60	—
Singapore	— 3	...	60 days' sight	
		4s 7½d to 4s 8d	6 months' sight	
Ceylon	— 14	...	1	—
		...	3	—
		...	6	—
Bombay	— 12	...	1	—
		...	3	—
		2s 1 5-16d to 2s 1½d	6	—
Calcutta	— 5	2s 0½d 2s 1d	6	—
		2 1½d	3	—
		...	1	—
California	— 2	...	60 days' sight	
Hong Kong	Jan. 28	4s 11d 5s 0d	6 months' sight	
Mauritius	— 9	3 to 4 per cent. dis.	90 days' sight	
Sydney	Dec. 28	6½ to 10 per cent.	30 days' sight	
Valparaiso	Jan. 30	...	90 days' sight	

The Commercial Times.

Mails Arrived.

LATEST DATES.

On 15th March, AMERICA, per America steamer, *via* Liverpool—Newfoundland, Feb. 24; Prince Edward Island, 25; Montreal, 28; St John's, N.B., 28; New York March 1; Boston, 2; Halifax, 3.
On 15th March, CALIFORNIA, Feb. 1, *via* United States.
On 15th March, JAMAICA, Feb. 22, *via* United States.
On 15th March, HAVANA, Feb. 22, *via* United States.
On 15th March, VALPARAISO, Jan. 30, *via* United States.
On 15th March, INDIA, CHINA, and AUSTRALIA, *via* Marseilles—Hong Kong, Jan. 28; Batavia, 21; Singapore, Feb. 3; Penang, 3; Calcutta, 5; Madras, 11; Bombay, 12; Ceylon, 14; Aden, 23; Alexandria, March 6; Malta, 10; Auckland, N. Z., Dec. 2; Sydney, 28; Melbourne, Jan. 3; Adelaide, 10.
On 16th March, AMERICA, per Arctic steamer, *via* Liverpool—New York, March 5.
On 17th March, BRAZILS and RIVER PLATE, per Teviot steamer, *via* Southampton—Buenos Ayres, Feb. 2; Montevideo, 4; Rio de Janeiro, 14; Bahia, 18; Pernambuco, 22; St Vincent's, March 2; Madeira, 9; Lisbon, 12; Falkland Island, Jan. 15.
On 17th March, AUSTRALIA and CAPE OF GOOD HOPE, per Sydney, screw steamer, *via* Plymouth—Sydney, Dec. 4; Port Philip, 11; Adelaide, 17; King George's Sound, 17; Cape of Good Hope, Feb. 6.
On 18th March, PENINSULAR, per Tagus steamer, *via* Southampton—Gibraltar, March 7; Cadiz, 9; Lisbon, 10; Vigo, 13.

Mails wil be Despatched

FROM LONDON

On 19th March (evening), for GIBRALTAR, MALTA, GREECE, IONIAN ISLANDS, SYRIA EGYPT, INDIA, and CHINA, per Ripon steamer, *via* Southampton.
On 22nd March (evening), for UNITED STATES, BRITISH NORTH AMERICA, *CALIFORNIA, and *HAVANA, per Arctic steamer, *via* Liverpool.
On 23rd March (evening), for MADEIRA, TENERIFFE, SIERRA LEONE, and the WEST COAST OF AFRICA, per Forerunner screw steamer, *via* Plymouth.
On 24th March (evening), for the MEDITERRANEAN, EGYPT, INDIA, and CHINA, *via* Marseilles.
On 25th March (evening), for UNITED STATES, BRITISH NORTH AMERICA, *CALIFORNIA and *HAVANA, per Europa steamer, *via* Southampton.
On 28th March (morning), for VIGO, OPORTO, LISBON, CADIZ, and GIBRALTAR, per steamer, *via* Southampton.
* If addressed "*Vis* United States."

Mails Due.

MARCH 16.—West Indies.
MARCH 16.—Western Coast of South America (Chili, Peru, &c.)
MARCH 21.—America.
MARCH 26.—Spain, Portugal, and Gibraltar.
MARCH 26.—Cape of Good Hope and Mauritius.
MARCH 30.—Australia.
APRIL 1.—West Indies.
APRIL 1.—Mexico and Havana.
APRIL 1.—Western Coast of South America (Chili, Peru, &c.)
APRIL 3.—Malta, Greece, Ionian Islands, Syria, Egypt, and India.
APRIL 3.—China, Singapore, and Straits.
APRIL 7.—West Coast of Africa.
APRIL 16.—Brazils and River Plate.

WEEKLY CORN RETURNS.

From the Gazette of last night.

	Wheat.	Barley	Oats.	Rye.	Beans.	Peas.
Sold qrs.	102,145	69,093	24,566	122	8,836	2,495
	s d	s d	s d	s d	s d	s d
Weekly average, Mar. 12	45 8	31 9	18 6	30 9	34 4	32 9
— — 5	45 9	31 7	18 3	30 9	34 8	33 6
— Feb. 26	45 2	31 3	18 4	30 4	34 5	31 6
— — 19	44 6	31 1	17 9	29 3	34 5	31 2
— — 12	45 2	31 5	18 5	30 11	34 10	31 9
— — 5	46 1	31 8	18 7	31 11	34 7	31 5
Six weeks' average	45 5	31 5	18 4	30 8	34 6	31 10
Same time last year	42 5	30 4	19 3	30 7	29 10	29 7
Duties	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0

GRAIN IMPORTED.

An account of the total quantities of each kind of corn, distinguishing foreign and colonial, imported into the principal ports of Great Britain, viz:—London, Liverpool, Hull, Newcastle, Bristol, Gloucester, Plymouth, Leith, Glasgow, Dundee, and Perth,

In the week ending March 9, 1853.

	Wheat and wheat flour	Barley and barley-meal	Oats and oatmeal	Rye and ryemeal	Peas and peameal	Beans & bean-meal	Indian corn and Indian-meal	Buck wheat & buck wht meal
	qrs	qrs	qrs	qrs	qrs	qrs	qrs	qrs
Foreign ...	74,392	5,799	1,324	...	99	2,296	5,522	300
Colonial...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	74,392	5,799	1,324	...	99	2,296	5,522	300

Imports of week ..... 89,735 qrs.

COMMERCIAL EPITOME.

FRIDAY EVENING.

The corn market was extremely dull to-day. The arrivals in London are not large, though flour from Dunkirk and other parts of France has been unexpectedly imported. But the arrivals off the coast from the Mediterranean and the arrivals at Liverpool from America have been large, and the market has consequently been very dull. No actual reduction took place in the prices, but sales could not be forced except at a reduction. Our market affects all the neighbouring corn markets, and the general report from them is that they are dull. The season, however, seems unfavourable for vegetation and unfavourable for agricultural operations, and the present dull and drooping state of the markets is thought not likely to continue.

Mincing lane is much more lively than Mark lane. Though the arrivals since last Friday have been numerous, the market for sugar continues firm. A very large quantity, 28,270 bags of East India and Mauritius, was sold to-day at a decline of 6d per cwt. on most sorts, but white Benares sold at former prices. Refined sugar is in request at 6d above last week's prices.

The transactions in coffee have been rather large in the week, with a tendency upwards, but there is no positive alteration in the value.

Tea has been sold at fully previous rates, but the trade, expecting apparently some change in the duties, only paid duty in London on 460,992 lbs in the week ending the 10th instant, against 621,919 lbs in the corresponding week of last year.

The sales of the week in the Liverpool cotton market sum up 58,000 bales, of which spinners took 37,000, speculators 10,000, and exporters 11,000 bales. On Saturday and Monday morning, before the arrival of the American steamer, the market was rather drooping, and cheap purchases were made; but after the receipt of the letters, both the trade and speculators entered the market, and the transactions of the last three days have been of sufficient magnitude to entirely change the course of prices, which, instead of appearing below last week's quotations, show an advance of ⅛d per lb. The altered position of the market has been effected not only by the small reduction in the excess of the American receipts, but also by the increased disposition to buy, as evinced both by the trade and speculators, who probably see that the turning point in prices has arrived. The most recent advices from New York show, that in the face of adverse advices from Europe, prices in that market had advanced ⅛c, from which it is inferred that the subsequent receipts into the Southern ports will show a gradual, and probably soon a rapid diminution of the heretofore large surplus. If this be so, too much importance may have been given to what may prove an accidental accumulation, and the apprehension arising from the contemplated indefinitely large supply will give place to more reasonable ideas as to the extent of the crop, which will tend to produce a steadier market and stronger prices. In London the sales, inclusive of 2,500 bales Madras at auction, have amounted to 6,700 bales, viz., 4,500 Madras, 1,500 Surat, and 700 Bengal, and, in accordance with the variations at Liverpool, prices which opened at a decline have closed at an advance of ⅛d per lb on last week's currency.

The market for seeds and oils has again been dull, and on most articles a reduction in the price has ensued.

The metal market continues firm, and the price of Scotch pig iron, which was depressed, has rallied.

Political uncertainties, and the late tendency of the money market to stringency, has given a check to business, and, in comparison to the great activity we have had recently to report, the present week is one rather of dulness and uncertainty.

Of the general trade of the country, Messrs Edward Higgin and Co. say, in their circular for the overland mail, dated Liverpool, March 17, "it has exhibited a healthy tone. Whilst there has been a considerable demand for money, and the rates for discounts have been slightly raised, the money market generally has continued easy, and confidence and credit unimpaired. The supply of tonnage of high character has not throughout the past month been so disproportioned to the increased demand as was previously the case, and whilst freights are still maintained at a high point, owing to the large quantities of coals, salt, crates, and other roughstuff offering, there is not that difficulty which had previously been felt in shipping arrangements."

The latest accounts from Sydney give some information relative to wool, which will, in the present state of the market, be interesting:—"The labour market was easier, and the harvest and wool crop, both of which had been abundant, had been secured in all the colonies in good condition and without extraordinary expense." The Governor said in his speech to the Legislative Council on Dec. 28:—"In the meantime, from the accounts which have reached me from different parts of the colony, I have learnt with satisfaction that, notwithstanding the scarcity and dearness of labour, the harvest and the wool clip are proceeding without serious interruption." The *Empire*, of Tuesday, Nov. 30, published at Sydney, states, on the authority of the commercial circular of Mr Mort, "The total export of wool from Sydney has been, during the past year, higher than ever before, except once, during six years. In 1848-9 it was 52,844 bales; in 1850-1 it was 48,486 bales; and in 1851-2 it was 53,225 bales. The exportation of tallow during this year has exceeded that of last year by 10,073 casks, and that of 1849-50, the highest of former years, by 3,921 casks. The number of hides exported the past year has been 74,110, exceeding the previous year by 4,418, and the year before that by 1,168. In this exportation there is, however, to be reckoned an importation from the neighbouring colonies of 3,074 bales of wool, being 373 more than the preceding year, but not near so many as in the years 1847-8-9. The importation of tallow was in 1850-1, 888 casks, and of hides, 1,051; while in the year now closed it was, tallow, 243 casks, and hides, 1,006. The result of these statements is, that New South Wales has exported of her own produce, during the past year, according to the circular's tables, of wool, 366 bales; of tallow 10,718 casks; and of hides, 4,463 more than in previous years. This will clearly show that the year has not been so disastrous to the pastoral interests in New South Wales as was expected." Remembering the great accession to its population which the colony has recently received, there is no reason to anticipate any decrease in the future supplies of wool, tallow, hides, &c.

INDIGO.

A steady demand continues to impart a certain activity to our market, and not only are daily purchases being made to execute orders for immediate wants, but there is likewise some inclination for dealings on a larger scale; in the course of this week, for instance, a parcel of about 220 chests fine Bengal was disposed of. The whole of the transactions during the last two weeks is estimated not far short of 1,000 chests, mostly at prices which are somewhat higher than the average value of the late quarterly sales.

From Calcutta there are advices down to the 5th February, which report as follows:—

"Calcutta, Feb. 5, 1853.

"For so late a date the amount of business done here has been unprecedentedly small. About the middle of last month the public sales were large, induced by a brisk demand for French account to complete orders for two vessels then on the eve of sailing, and in the course of five days no less than 3,600 chests were brought to auction, towards the close of which it became evident that the temporary demand alluded to being supplied, there was a scarcity of orders for all parts, unless at considerably reduced prices, and a decline of 5 to 10 rupees per maund was submitted to, without however producing much inclination to operate on the part of buyers. On the 24th and 25th two public sales comprising 734 chests were held, of which about 220 only were sold, and the rest withdrawn and bought in. Since the latter date no public sale has been attempted, and the business by private contract has not exceeded 150 chests, buyers and sellers having apparently come to the determination of waiting for later accounts from home before operating further."

MONTHLY STATEMENT

OF THE STOCKS AND SUPPLY OF SUGAR AND COFFEE IN THE SIX PRINCIPAL MARKETS OF EUROPE.

SUGAR.

March 1,	1850	1851	1852	1853
	cwt	cwt	cwt	cwt
Holland*	530,000	400,000	760,000	225,000
Antwerp	111,000	95,000	46,000	32,000
Hamburg	130,000	75,000	99,000	13,000
Trieste	133,000	245,000	135,000	146,000
Havre	47,000	3,000	14,000	100,000
England	2,379,000	1,715,000	2,700,000	1,840,000
Total stocks	3,330,000	2,533,000	3,735,000	2,356,000

* In first hands *only*; in all other places in first and second.

Value in the first half of the month of March in London, per cwt, without the Duty.

	£ s	£ s	£ s	£ s
Musco., E. and W. India ₱ cwt	26 to 0	27 to 0	22 to 0	25 to 0
Havana, white	25 35	27 32	22 26	27 31
— yellow and brown	17 24	20 26	16 21	20 26
Brazil, white	20 25	22 25	17 22	22 26
— yellow and brown	16 19	17 21	12 16	18 21
Java	17 27	17 27	13 23	18 26
Patent, crushed in bond	29 30	29 0	27 0	29 30

		1852		1853
		cwt		cwt
Total stock, January 1		3,781,000		2,825,000
		cwt	cwt	
Total arrivals in two months, from the beginning of January to the end of Feb.	in Holland	600,000	225,000	
	Antwerp	21,000	63,000	
	Hamburg	40,000	15,000	
	Trieste	53,000	86,000	
	Havre	14,000	2,000	
	England	950,000	650,000	
		1,683,000		1,041,000
		5,464,000		3,866,000
Total stock, March 1, as per table		3,735,000		2,356,000
Deliveries in two months		1,729,000		1,510,000

COFFEE.

March 1,	1850	1851	1852	1853
	cwt	cwt	cwt	cwt
Holland*	514,000	359,000	529,000	443,000
Antwerp	94,000	111,000	81,000	94,000
Hamburg	150,000	105,000	160,000	60,000
Trieste	46,000	61,000	97,000	165,000
Havre	57,000	40,000	43,000	74,000
England	303,000	359,000	328,000	362,000
Total stocks	1,164,000	1,041,000	1,308,000	1,138,000

* In first hands *only*; in all other places in first and second.

Value in the first half of the month of March in London, per cwt. without the Duty.

	£ s	£ s	£ s	£ s
Jamaica, good to fine ord. ₩ cwt	52 to 65	48 to 53	37 to 43	48 to 56
Ceylon, real ordinary	55 55	45 47	39 0	48 0
Brazil, good ordinary	54 55	42 43	37 38	42 43
St Domingo, good ordinary	54 55	42 43	37 38	42 43
In Holland—Java gd. ord. ₩ kil.	33 cts	28 cts	24cts 25cts	20 cts

		1852		1853
		cwt	cwt	cwt
Total stock, January 1		1,014,000		1,129,000
		cwt	cwt	
Total arrivals in two months, from the beginning of January to the end of Feb.	in Holland	285,000	143,000	
	Antwerp	22,000	37,000	
	Hamburg	80,000	22,000	
	Trieste	80,000	25,000	
	Havre	40,000	44,000	
	England	23,000	22,000	
		549,000		294,000
		1,563,000		1,423,000
Total stock, March 1, as per table		1,308,000		1,138,000
Deliveries in two months		255,000		285,000

COTTON.

New York March 5.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT

OF RECEIPTS, EXPORTS, AND STOCKS OF COTTON.

NEW ORLEANS, &c.	Feb.	19	SOUTH CAROLINA	Feb.	25
MOBILE		19	NORTH CAROLINA		26
FLORIDA		14	VIRGINIA		1
TEXAS		12	NEW YORK	March	1
GEORGIA		25	OTHER PORTS	Feb.	26

	1852-53	1851-52	Increase 1852-53	Decrease 1852-53
	bales	bales	bales	bales
On hand in the ports on Sept. 1	87,469	99,573	...	12,104
Received at the ports since do.	2,326,860	1,790,695	536,165	...
EXPORTED TO GREAT BRITAIN since do.	912,250	643,323	268,927	...
Exported to France since do.	174,082	243,971	...	69,889
Exported to the North of Europe since do.	32,643	34,673	13,969	...
Exported to other foreign ports since do.	106,626	83,276	22,850	...
TOTAL EXPORTED TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES since do	1,244,600	989,243	255,357	...
Stock on hand at above dates, and on shipboard at these ports	749,880	567,382	182,498	...

STOCK OF COTTON IN INTERIOR TOWNS
(Not included in Receipts.)

	1853	1852
	bales	bales
At latest corresponding dates	107,157	113,642

COTTON TAKEN FOR CONSUMPTION IN THE UNITED STATES

from Sept. 1 to the above dates.

	1852-53		1851-52	
	bales	bales	bales	bales
Stock on hand Sept. 1	...	87,469	...	99,573
Received since	...	2,326,860	...	1,790,695
Total supply	...	2,414,329	...	1,890,268
Deduct shipments	1,244,600		989,243	
Deduct stock left on hand	749,880		567,382	
		1,994,480		1,556,625
Leaves for American consumption		419,849		333,643

VESSELS LOADING IN THE UNITED STATES.

Ports.		For Gt. Britain	For France.	For other Ports
At New Orleans	Feb. 19	29	9	14
— Mobile	19	14	1	3
— Florida	21	4	...	1
— Galveston	10	2	...	1
— Savannah	25	11	...	4
— Charleston	25	8	1	6
— New York	March 1	24	4	77
Total		92	15	106

Freight (Packet Rate) to Liverpool—Cotton, square bales, 7-32d to ¼d per lb.
Exchange, 109¼ to 110.

There has been a good demand for the past three days, and prices have advanced nearly one-fourth of a cent, but the market had a quiet appearance at the close. The sales since our last are 8,800 bales, making a total for the week of 12,100 bales. We quote:—

	Atlantic Ports.		Florida.		Other Gulf Ports.	
	c	c	c	c	c	c
Inferior	none.		none.		none.	
Low to good ordinary	8¾	9¼	8¾	9¼	8¾	9¼
Low to good middling	9⅜	10⅛	9⅜	10⅛	9¼	10¼
Middling fair to fair	10⅜	11	10⅜	11	11	12
Fully fair to good fair	0	0	0	0	0	0

LIVERPOOL MARKET, March 18.
PRICES CURRENT.

	Ord.	Mid.	Fair.	Good Fair.	Good.	Fine.	1852—Same period Ord.	Fair.	Fine.
	per lb	per lb	per lb	per lb	per lb	per lb	per lb	per lb	per lb
Upland	5d	5⅛d	6d	6⅛d	6¼d	6⅜d	4¼d	5½d	6
New Orleans	5⅛	5⅜	6⅛	6⅜	7⅛	8	4¾	5¾	7
Pernambuco	6	6⅛	6⅜	7	7¼	7⅝	6½	6¾	...
Egyptian	5⅜	6¼	6¾	7⅛	8½	12	5½	6⅝	9
Surat and Madras	3½	3⅝	4¼	4⅜	4¾	5	3⅜	4	4¼

IMPORTS, CONSUMPTION, EXPORTS, &c.

Whole Import, Jan. 1 to March 18.		Consumption, Jan. 1 to March 18.		Exports, Jan. 1 to March 18.		Computed Stock, March 18.	
1853	1852	1853	1852	1853	1852	1853	1852
bales	bales	bales	bales	bales	bales	bales	bales
604,935	365,092	365,340	429,510	22,570	56,690	794,840	502,550

The cotton market has been very animated during the greater part of the week. The trade have bought little more than their average consumption, but buyers for export and speculation have operated freely. This decided increase of demand has enabled holders of American to obtain enhanced rates, and the decline quoted last week has been nearly regained. We have raised most of our quotations ¼d per lb. Brazil command very full prices. Egyptian have slightly advanced, and East India are saleable at last week's fullest quotations. The import has again been large, say 78,702 bales, which brings the stock in port nearly to 800,000 bales; much more than double the amount of that of last year. The sales to-day are 7,000 bales. There is decidedly less animation than on several previous days. The reported export amounts to 10,750 bales, consisting of 8,230 American, 920 Brazil, and 1,600 East India.

EXPORTS FROM THE PORT OF HULL.

From January 1 to March 9, 1853, and the corresponding period in 1852
(Extracted from the Customs Bill of Entry.)

	Cotton Twist		Worsted Yarn		Other Yarns & Threads		Cotton Goods		Woollen Goods		Cotton Wool	
	1852	1853	1852	1853	1852	1853	1852	1853	1852	1853	1852	1853
To— pkgs												
Petersburg	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hamburg	6813	4093	1001	670	1606	1199	2545	2889	1134	1217	10190	5946
Bremen	57	22	1	2	6	5	13	4	5	2	250	...
Antwerp	515	355	174	178	239	3 6	121	213	155	350	8620	7901
Rotterdam	3573	2851	281	301	347	388	1421	1341	514	502	4974	4073
Amsterdam	104	33	13	12	38	18	413	168	116	42	123	...
Zwolle	538	...	...	...	9	...	10	...	...	...	...	...
Kampen	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Leer	147	540	...	...	2	4	5	4	9	5	118	100
Denmarkbc	120	153	9	1	5	13	66	16	55	9	209	124
Otr. Bro. Pts	...	1	...	1	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other parts	...	216	...	...	...	...	...	281	17	1	...	...
Total	11567	8264	1473	1165	2251	1933	4594	4969	2008	2128	24480	15144

—*Messrs Brownlow, Pearson, and Co.'s Circular.*

MARKETS OF THE MANUFACTURING DISTRICTS.

MANCHESTER, THURSDAY EVENING, MARCH 17, 1853.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF THE COTTON TRADE

	Price March 17 1853.	Price March 1852.	Price March 1851.	Price March 1850.	Price March 1849.	Price March 1848.
RAW COTTON:—	s d	s d	s d	s d	s d	s d
Upland fair per lb	0 6	0 5½	0 7½	0 5¼	0 4½	0 4¾
Ditto good fair	0 6½	0 5¾	0 7¾	0 6⅛	0 4⅞	0 4¾
Pernambuco fair	0 6⅝	0 6¼	0 8¼	0 6¾	0 5⅝	0 6⅛
Ditto good fair	0 7	0 6¾	0 8¾	0 6⅞	0 5⅞	0 6¾
No. 40 MULE YARN, fair, 2nd qual.	0 9½	0 9¼	0 11¼	0 10½	0 6¾	0 7¼
No. 30 WATER do do	0 9½	0 9¼	0 10¾	0 9¼	0 7⅛	0 7¼
26-in., 66 reed, Printer, 29yds, 4lbs 2oz	4 10½	4 6	4 7¼	4 10¼	4 7¼	4 2
27-in., 72 reed, do, do, 5lbs 2oz	5 10½	5 9	5 7¼	6 3	5 6	4 10¼
39-in., 60 reed, Gold End Shirtings, 37½ yds, 8lbs 4oz	8 4½	8 3	9 0	8 4½	7 9	7 6
40-in., 66 reed, do, do, do, 8lbs 12oz	9 4½	9 1½	10 1½	9 3	8 4½	7 9
40-in., 72 reed, do, do, do, 9lbs 4oz	10 5	10 1½	11 1½	10 1½	9 1½	8 4½
39-in., 48 reed, Red End Long Cloth 36 yds, 9lbs	7 4½	7 6	8 6	7 4½	6 9	7 3

The sudden change which took place on Tuesday in the Liverpool market had the effect of imparting some of its animation to this market, and, to some extent, relieved us from the very dull state of things we have for a fortnight, or three weeks been labouring under, which is pleasant; but still there is evidant want of confidence in its continuance, as comparatively few are found willing to believe in the idea that cotton is too cheap, and manufacturers of domestics, long cloths, and T cloths have very strong reasons for thinking cotton too dear—9d per lb for cloth that is made from cotton that cost 5½d per lb is not a very satisfactory trade. Nor are the accounts just received from India and China calculated to induce merchants to give higher rates for the staple qualities for these important markets. The accounts from China and Calcutta are very unsatisfactory, but at Bombay there is more doing, at firm prices.

Since Tuesday a large business might have been done at last week's rates, but spinners are firm, at an advance of ⅛d to ¼d per lb, and sales have been made to some extent at ⅛d advance, and we have heard of instances where the ¼d has been obtained. In cloth there is as yet but little doing, and prices are unchanged, except in cases where very low prices had been accepted; and yesterday and to-day there has been a very active inquiry after cheap lots of shirtings, but all such lots have mysteriously disappeared, although they were prominently brought forward last week—by the buyers.

BRADFORD, March 17.—Wool—The large purchases made at the close of last year generally put the spinners in good stock, and since the opening of the present their operations have been only of an assorting character, every week, however, showing a manifest change in the inquiries, no doubt from their stocks getting nearer wrought up. For anything good in class the demand is fully equal to the supply offering, and the prices are very discouraging to the buyers. The staplers, on the other hand, contend that if they dispose of their present stocks, they cannot replace on terms that will enable them to meet the current rates here. In broke and noils the inquiry is active, and the prices firm. Yarns—Many contracts made for yarns some months past are now drawing to a close, and inquiries are making for re-purchase, but the prices now demanded are such as to completely paralyse the manufacturer; and such spinners as have had wool to buy to cover orders taken, have been working to a great loss. A great quantity of yarns was purchased after the shipping season had closed for Russia, last autumn; and owing to the export trade not being active, have been brought into the market and resold at prices that would afford a small profit on the purchased price, but far below the current rate sought by the spinners. This stock seems exhausted, and the prices having ruled too high for speculation, there is nothing to fall back on, and reeled yarns are now better sale than for some months past. Pieces—Manufacturers find their difficulties increase, for it is impossible on any kind to cover cost. The advance on yarns and wool is such as will of necessity, ere long, compel the necessity of either running short time or stopping machinery, unless a most decided advance can be realised to justify the present production.

HUDDERSFIELD, March 15.—Our market continues brisk, but as manufacturers have nothing to sell, business is done very quietly, goods being delivered direct to order. The cloth hall is nearly deserted of goods, and most of the

private "shops" in the neighbourhood are quite empty. Manufacturers are fully employed, and if more hands could be got, could find customers for the extra quantity of goods. The tendency in price is upwards in most reasonable fabrics, as fancies of new patterns and light goods generally.

ROCHDALE, March 14.—To-day we have had little change in the market from that of the preceding Monday, either in price or demand. The demand for wool is very steady.

HALIFAX, March 12.—There is no noticeable change to-day in the state of trade. Our piece hall has been very thinly attended, and but few goods of any sort have changed hands. Yarn is again higher, but the advance is not equal to that on the raw material.

CORN.

AMERICAN CORN AND FLOUR MARKETS.

NEW YORK, March 5.—GRAIN.—The foreign advices for wheat are not encouraging, and as shippers are not in the market and millers buy sparingly, prices are 3 to 5 cents lower, and at the close were quite unsettled. The sales are 5,000 bushels white Canada at 1 dol 26c, in bond; 6,000 good white Southern, 1 dol 20c; 2,500 good white Michigan, 1 dol 21c; and 10,200 fair to prime white Genesee, 1 dol 22c to 1 dol 25c. Yellow Southern corn is in small supply, and being wanted, prices have advanced 3c per bushel—prices of other kinds are also well supported, except mixed Southern and unsound, which, being plenty, have declined: the sales are 82,000 bushels, closing at 65c for round white and yellow, 61c to 62c for New Orleans, 61c to 63c for mixed Southern, 66c to 67c for yellow do, 63c to 66c for white do, and 58c to 60c for unsound.

FLOUR AND MEAL.—There is some inquiry for flour for export, to complete cargoes already commenced, but the foreign advices are not favourable, and with a moderate demand for home use and a desire on the part of holders to realise, the market has given way, and we reduce our notations generally 6¼ to 12½ cents, but they are still rather nominal, being somewhat unsettled. In Canada, there has been nothing done. New Orleans is in fair supply and dull. 2,000 brls good round hoop brought 5 dols 18¾c to 5 dols 25c, but common brands can only be quoted 5 dols 12½c. The sales of domestic were:—Wednesday, 5,200 brls; Thursday, 5,000; and yesterday, 5,500. We quote:—Sour, 4 dols 50c to 4 dols 62½c; Superfine; No. 2, 4 dols 50c to 4 dols 62½c; State, common brands, 4 dols 93¾c to 5 dols; State, straight brands, 5 dols; State, favourite brands, 5 dols 12½c to 5 dols 18¾c; Western, mixed brands, 5 dols 12½c to 5 dols 18¾; Michigan and Indiana, straight do, 5 dols 18¾c to 5 dols 25c; Michigan, fancy brands, 5 dols 25c to 5 dols 31¼c; Ohio, common to good brands, 5 dols 12½c to 5 dols 31¼c; Ohio, round hoop, common, 5 dols 12½c to 5 dols 18¾c. Corn meal is depressed and lower: 200 brls Jersey sold at 3 dols 25c to 3 dols 31¼; and 100, extra State, 3 dols 87½c, cash.

LONDON MARKETS.

STATE OF THE CORN TRADE FOR THE WEEK.

MARK LANE, FRIDAY MORNING.

There was a short supply of English wheat at Mark lane on Monday, and from the humid and wet state of the morning, many of the samples were in very poor condition; these were taken off slowly, and in some instances at 1s per qr decline, whilst the driest parcels met a good steady demand at previous rates. Foreign was in limited request, but as a small portion of the large fleet from the southward has yet arrived at this port, the holders were tolerably firm, and the best qualities could scarcely be bought cheaper: the imports consisted of 1,400 qrs from Barletta, 1,720 qrs from Berdianski, 600 qrs from Griefswald, 200 qrs from Harlingen, 1,774 qrs from New York, 2,670 qrs from Odessa, 700 qrs from Oporto, and 178 qrs from Rotterdam, making a total of 9,302 qrs. The arrivals of flour coastwise were 1,303 sacks, by the Eastern Counties Railway 6,753 sacks, from foreign ports 2,703 sacks and 7,608 barrels; the trade for this article was languid, and American was offered on lower terms. The arrivals of English barley were 1,532 qrs, from Scotland 323 qrs, with a few large cargoes from the South of Europe, amounting to 10,283 qrs; the latter consisted entirely of grinding qualities, and the sale for which was slow and on rather easier terms, but fine malting samples were quite as dear. The arrivals of oats coastwise were only 425 qrs, from Scotland 1,340 qrs, from Ireland 11,290 qrs, from foreign ports 1,670 qrs, making a total of 15,225 qrs: there was a slow demand at about previous rates; our large dealers continue to purchase sparingly of every description.

At Liverpool on Tuesday the imports of wheat were only moderate, but those of flour very large, consisting of 50,362 barrels and 14,284 sacks. A somewhat firmer feeling manifested itself for wheat, and a steady consumptive demand was experienced at full prices; whilst flour declined 6d per barrel and 1s per sack, with, however, a more regular market.

There were extremely limited imports of foreign grain at Hull, but a good delivery of wheat from the farmers, and prices receded 1s to 2s per qr, with a steady sale. The millers paid 44s to 46s for red samples weighed 63 lbs: average, 47s 1d on 864 qrs.

There were liberal arrivals of wheat at Leeds, and trade was very dull; even the finest qualities were quite 1s to 2s per qr cheaper: average, 47s 10d on 1,844 qrs.

The deliveries of wheat at Ipswich were very short, the farmers being busily occupied in the fields with spring tillage; trade was unaltered, and the few samples offered were taken by the millers at their previous value: average, 45s 2d on 1,112 qrs.

The fresh arrivals of English grain at Mark lane on Wednesday were very limited, as well as those of foreign, but there were good imports of French and American flour. The demand for wheat was steady at about the rates of Monday for good samples. Fine malting barley was scarce, and fully as dear; grinding parcels were easier to purchase. Oats realised previous prices, with a moderate sale to the consumers; the large dealers hold off, and purchase to a very limited extent. Floating cargoes were held pretty firmly, which checks business therein.

The Scotch markets held during the week have been dull and declining. The deliveries of wheat at Edinburgh were good, and a slow sale took place at lower rates again. There was a good arrival of foreign grain up the Clyde for Glagow, and a liberal import at Grangemouth both of wheat and flour.

At Birmingham on Thursday there was a short supply of wheat, at fully former rates: average, 47s 9d on 789 qrs.

Trade at Bristol was dull for wheat, and prices were 1s per qr lower: average, 44s 2d on 442 qrs.

Newbury market was fairly supplied with wheat, and it met a limited demand at about the rates of the previous week; average, 46s 5d on 520 qrs.

The farmers brought forward a short quantity of wheat at Uxbridge, which the millers purchased at former prices: average, 48s 10d on 330 qrs.

The weekly averages were 45s 8d on 103,145 qrs wheat, 31s 9d on 69,093 qrs barley, 18s 6d on 24,566 qrs oats, 30s 9d on 122 qrs rye, 34s 4d on 8,886 qrs beans, and 32s 9d on 2,495 qrs peas.

At Mark lane on Friday there were moderate fresh arrivals of English grain, and a fair addition of foreign wheat and flour. The English wheat on sale was mostly confined to that left over from Monday's market in poor condition, which was taken off slowly without any material variation in value, whilst foreign was held on former terms, and millers are not met by giving way to them further in price for good qualities. Choice malting barley was scarce. The consumers continue to take off oats to a moderate extent, and this article commanded as much money; the large dealers, however, purchase sparingly of any description.

The London averages announced this day were—

	Qrs.	s	d
Wheat	3,123 at	46	6
Barley	1,279	33	7
Oats	6,434	19	4
Rye	8	32	0
Beans	434	34	11
Peas	274	33	4

Arrivals this Week.

	Wheat. Qrs.	Barley. Qrs.	Malt. Qrs.	Oats. Qrs.	Flour.
English	3,230	6,140	9,270	650	2,820 sacks
Irish	—	550	—	3,830	—
Foreign	9,570	2,410	—	970	7,030 — / 12,163 brls

PRICES CURRENT OF CORN, &c.

BRITISH AND IRISH. Per quarter.

		s	s		s	s
Wheat	Essex, Kent, and Suffolk, red, new	45	47	Old	46	53
	Do do white	47	55	Do	52	59
	Norfolk and Lincolnshire, red	42	44	Do	50	54
	Northumberland & Scotch do	39	45	Do	50	54
Rye	Old	28s	30s	New	28	30
Barley	Grinding	25	28	Distilling	28	30
Malt	Brown	48	50	Paleship	54	58
Beans	Newlargeticks	32	34	Harrow	34	36
	Old do	34	38	Do	35	38
Peas	Grey	32	35	Maple	34	36
	White, old	33	36	Boilers	38	40
Oats	Lincoln & Yorks. feed	18	19	Short small	19	20
	Scotch, Angus	21	24	Potato	24	26
	Irish, Cork, Waterford, and Youghal, black			New	18	19
	Do, Galway 17s 18s, Dublin & Wexford feed	18	19	Potato	20	22
	Do, Limerick, Sligo, and Westport	19	20	Fine	21	22
	Do, Newry, Dundalk, and Londonderry	19	20	Do	20	21
Flour	Irish, per sack —s —d, Norfolk, &c.	35	36	Town	43	46
Tares	Spring	44	52	Winter	40	44

FOREIGN.

Wheat	Danzig, Konigsberg, high mixed and white				43	48
	Do do mixed and red				46	50
	Pomeranian, Mecklenburg, marks, red				46	50
	Silesian, red 47s 50s, white				51	52
	Danish, Holstein, and Friesland, do				42	46
	Do do do, red				42	44
	Polish Odessa				43	45
	Russian, hard	42s	44s	Soft	40	42
	French, red	45	48	White	49	51
	Rhine, red	46	49	Old	45	52
	Canadian, red	45	47	White	49	50
	Italian and Tuscan, do	45	48	Do	51	53
	Egyptian	37	39	Fine	40	41
Maize	Yellow	30	33	White	30	33
Barley	Grinding	25	26	Malting	28	32
Beans	Ticks	32	34	Small	35	38
Peas	White 36s 38s, fine boilers	38	40	Maple	32	34
Oats	Dutch brew and thick				20	22
	Russian feed				19	20
	Danish, Mecklenburg, and Friesland feed				18	21
Flour	Dantzig, per barrel —s —s, American				24	27
Tares	Large Gore —s —s, old 34s 36s, new				40	44

SEEDS.

Linseed	Per qr crushing, Baltic 46s 50s, Odessa	51s	52s	Sowing	56	60
Rapeseed	Per last do foreign 23l 24l, English	23l	24l	Fine new	23l	24l
Hempseed	Per qr large	43	44	Small	38	40
Canaryseed	Per qr new 42s 46s Carraway per cwt	43	44	Trefoil Pct	28	30
Mustardseed	Per bushel, brown	8	12	White	7	10
Cloverseed	Per cwt English white, new	52	68	Red	50	68
	— Foreign do. do.	52	70	Do	40	64
Trefoil	— Foreign	25	26	Choice	28	30

Linseed cake, foreign ... Per ton 8l 10s to 10l 0s, English, per ton 9l 0s to 9l 5s
Rape do do ... — 5l 5s to 5l 10s, Do — 5l 5s to 5l 10s

COLONIAL AND FOREIGN PRODUCE MARKETS.

TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(For Report of This Day's Markets see "Postscript.")

MINCING LANE, FRIDAY EVENING.

SUGAR.—Former prices have been fully maintained or slightly exceeded, with a good demand by the home trade. Considerable sales are reported in foreign, rather above last week's quotations. The market for West India is very firm, and refining kinds a shade higher in some cases, as supplies are moderate. On Tuesday, 204 hhds Barbadoes, by auction, brought 36s 6d to 40s for mid to fine yellow. 56 hhds, 52 brls crystallised Demerara sold at 34s to 39s 6d for brown to good yellow. As the deliveries last week (4,036 tons) were about equal to the arrivals, no further change in stock has occurred, and it was 56,158 tons on 12th inst., against 79,500 tons at corresponding date in 1852. Aggregate imports amount to 25,170 tons, or a decrease of 7,800 tons over the previous season's. The Dutch Trading Company's sale of Java on the 10th inst. comprised 31,051 baskets, and refiners took 22,000 baskets. The prices obtained exceeded even the general expectation, ranging from 28f to 36¾f for number 8 to 19, which, compared with the September quotations, showed an advance of 2¾f to 4f.

Mauritius.—4,837 bags found ready buyers at fully last week's rates: good to fine yellow, 38s to 39s; low to good mid ditto, 35s 6d to 37s 6d. Some business has also been done by private treaty. Although the stock is increasing, it is less by half than last year's at same period.

Bengal.—There is a steady demand and full prices have been paid. The sales on Tuesday comprised only 1,070 bags, which sold: Benares, low to low mid white, 36s 6d to 37s 6d; grainy yellow, low mid to fine, 37s to 40s 6d. The lower qualities are in fair demand, but good grainy sugars, which have been offered freely for some time past, rule comparatively cheap.

Foreign.—Large transactions have again taken place, and at rather higher prices than last week. Nearly all the parcels brought forward at public sale were taken in. 887 baskets Java partly sold at 37s to 39s 6d for low mid to good strong yellow. The sound portion of 2,585 boxes Havana was chiefly taken in above the market value: good brown to very fine yellow, 35s 6d to 42s; damaged sold at 34s to 40s. 347 cases, 300 bags Bahia partly found buyers at easier rates: brown, 32s 6d to 35s 6d; yellow and middling greyish white, 36s to 37s. The principal sales by private treaty are as follows:—Two

Value in the first half of the month of March in London, per cwt, without the Duty.

	s	s	s	s	s	s
Jamaica, good to fine ord. ₱ cwt	52	to 60	48 to 53	37 to 43	48 to 56	
Ceylon, real ordinary	55	58	45 47	39 0	48 0	
Brazil, good ordinary	54	58	42 43	37 38	42 43	
St Domingo, good ordinary	54	55	42 43	37 38	42 43	
In Holland—Java, gd. ord. ₱ kil.	33 cts		28 cts	24cts 25cts	29 cts	

		1852		1853
		cwt		cwt
Total stock, January 1		1,014,000		1,129,000
		cwt	cwt	
Total arrivals in two months, from the beginning of January to the end of Feb. — in Holland		285,000	113,000	
— Antwerp		22,000	37,000	
— Hamburg		80,000	22,000	
— Trieste		80,000	25,000	
— Havre		49,000	44,000	
— England		33,000	22,000	
		549,000		294,000
		1,563,000		1,423,000
Total stock, March 1, as per table		1,308,000		1,138,000
Deliveries in two months		255,000		285,000

COTTON.

New York March 5.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT

OF RECEIPTS, EXPORTS, AND STOCKS OF COTTON.

NEW ORLEANS, on	Feb. 19	SOUTH CAROLINA	Feb. 25
MOBILE	19	NORTH CAROLINA	26
FLORIDA	14	VIRGINIA	1
TEXAS	12	NEW YORK	March 1
GEORGIA	25	OTHER PORTS	Feb. 26

	1852-53	1851-52	Increase 1852-53	Decrease 1852-53
	bales	bales	bales	bales
On hand in the ports on Sept. 1	87,469	99,573	...	12,104
Received at the ports since do.	2,326,860	1,790,695	536,165	...
EXPORTED TO GREAT BRITAIN since do.	912,250	623,323	288,927	...
Exported to France since do.	174,042	243,971	...	69,889
Exported to the North of Europe since do.	52,542	38,573	13,969	...
Exported to other foreign ports since do.	106,626	83,276	22,350	...
TOTAL EXPORTED TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES since do.	1,244,660	989,243	255,357	...
Stock on hand at above dates, and on shipboard at these ports	749,880	567,382	182,498	...

STOCK OF COTTON IN INTERIOR TOWNS
(Not included in Receipts.)

1853	1852
bales	bales
At latest corresponding dates 107,157	113,642

COTTON TAKEN FOR CONSUMPTION IN THE UNITED STATES

from Sept. 1 to the above dates.

	1852-53		1851-52	
	bales	bales	bales	bales
Stock on hand Sept. 1	...	87,469	...	99,573
Received since	...	2,326,860	...	1,790,695
Total supply	...	2,414,329	...	1,890,268
Deduct shipments	1,244,680		989,243	
Deduct stock left on hand	749,880		567,382	
		1,994,480		1,556 625
Leaves for American consumption		419,849		333,643

VESSELS LOADING IN THE UNITED STATES.

Ports.		For Gt. Britain	For France.	For other Ports
At New Orleans	Feb. 19	29	9	14
— Mobile	19	14	1	3
— Florida	21	4	...	1
— Galveston	10	2	...	1
— Savannah	25	11	...	4
— Charleston	25	8	1	6
— New York	March 1	24	4	77
Total		92	15	106

Freight (Packet Rate) to Liverpool—Cotton, square bales, 7-32d to ½d per lb.
Exchange, 109¼ to 110.

There has been a good demand for the past three days, and prices have advanced nearly one-fourth of a cent, but the market had a quiet appearance at the close. The sales since our last are 8,800 bales, making a total for the week of 12,100 bales. We quote:—

	Atlantic Ports.		Florida.		Other Gulf Ports.	
	c	c	c	c	c	c
Inferior	none.		none.		none.	
Low to good ordinary	8¾	9½	8¾	9½	8¾	9½
Low to good middling	9⅝	10⅝	9⅝	10⅝	9¾	10⅜
Middling fair to fair	10⅜	11	10¼	11	11	12
Fully fair to good fair	0	0	0	0	0	0

LIVERPOOL MARKET, March 18.

PRICES CURRENT.

	Ord.	Mid.	Fair.	Good Fair.	Good.	Fine.	1852—Same period		
							Ord.	Fair.	Fine.
	per lb	per lb	per lb	per lb	per lb	per lb	per lb	per lb	per lb
Upland	5d	5 4/6d	6d	6 2/6d	6 4/6d	6 6/6d	4 4/6d	5 2/6d	6
New Orleans	5¼	5⅝	6⅛	6⅝	7⅛	8	4¾	5⅛	7
Pernambuco	6	6⅛	6⅝	7	7⅛	7⅝	6⅛	6⅝	...
Egyptian	5½	6¼	5⅝	7⅛	8⅛	12	5⅛	6⅝	9
Surat and Madras	3½	3⅝	4¼	4⅝	4⅝	5	3⅝	4	4½

IMPORTS, CONSUMPTION, EXPORTS, &c.

Whole Import, Jan. 1 to March 18.		Consumption, Jan. 1 to March 18.		Exports, Jan. 1 to March 18.		Computed Stock, March 18.	
1853	1852	1853	1852	1853	1852	1853	1852
bales	bales	bales	bales	bales	bales	bales	bales
604,935	365,092	365,340	429,510	22,570	56,690	794,840	302,550

The cotton market has been very animated during the greater part of the week. The trade have bought little more than their average consumption, but buyers for export and speculation have operated freely. This decided increase of demand has enabled holders of American to obtain enhanced rates, and the decline quoted last week has been nearly regained. We have raised most of our quotations ¼d per lb. Brazil command very full prices. Egyptian have slightly advanced, and East India are saleable at last week's fullest quotations. The import has again been large, say 75,702 bales, which brings the stock in port nearly to 800,000 bales; much more than double the amount of that of last year. The sales to-day are 7,000 bales. There is decidedly less animation than on several previous days. The reported export amounts to 10,750 bales, consisting of 8,230 American, 920 Brazil, and 1,600 East India.

EXPORTS FROM THE PORT OF HULL.

From January 1 to March 9, 1853, and the corresponding period in 1852
(Extracted from the Customs Bill of Entry.)

	Cotton Twist		Worsted Yarn		Other Yarns & Threads		Cotton Goods		Woollen Goods		Cotton Wool	
	1852	1853	1852	1853	1852	1853	1852	1853	1852	1853	1852	1853
To— pkgs	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Petersburg	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hamburg	6813	4093	1001	670	1608	1199	2545	2889	1134	1217	10190	5946
Bremen	57	22	1	2	6	5	13	4	5	2	250	...
Antwerp	515	355	174	178	239	3 6	121	213	158	350	8620	7905
Rotterdam	3573	2851	281	301	347	388	1421	1341	814	592	4974	4073
Amsterdam	104	33	13	12	38	18	413	158	116	42	123	...
Zwolle	238	...	...	...	9	...	10	...	...	...	...	...
Kampen	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Leer	147	540	...	...	2	4	5	4	9	5	118	100
Denmark &c	120	153	3	1	5	18	66	16	55	9	209	124
Otr. Bro. Pts	...	1	...	1	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other parts	...	216	...	...	...	...	...	281	17	1	...	...
Total	11567	8264	1473	1165	2281	1933	4594	4909	2308	2218	24489	16144

—Messrs Brownlow, Pearson, and Co.'s Circular.

MARKETS OF THE MANUFACTURING DISTRICTS.

MANCHESTER, THURSDAY EVENING, MARCH 17, 1853.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF THE COTTON TRADE

	Price March 17 1853.	Price March 1852.	Price March 1851.	Price March 1850.	Price March 1849.	Price March 1848.
RAW COTTON:—	s d	s d	s d	s d	s d	s d
Upland fair per lb	0 6	0 5½	0 7½	0 6½	0 4½	0 4¾
Ditto good fair	0 6½	0 5¾	0 7¾	0 6⅝	0 4⅞	0 4¾
Pernambuco fair	0 6⅝	0 6¼	0 8¼	0 6¾	0 5⅜	0 6¼
Ditto good fair	0 7	0 6¾	0 8¼	0 6⅞	0 5⅜	0 6¾
No. 40 MULE YARN, fair, 2nd qual.	0 9½	0 9¼	0 11½	0 10½	0 8⅜	0 7¾
No. 30 WATER do do	0 9½	0 9¼	0 10½	0 9⅜	0 7⅝	0 7¼
26-in., 56 reed, Printer, 29yds, 4lbs 2oz	4 10½	4 6	4 7¾	4 10½	4 7½	4 2
27-in., 72 reed, do, do, 5lbs 2oz	5 10½	5 9	5 7½	6 3	5 6	4 10½
39-in., 60 reed, Gold End Shirtings, 37½ yds, 8lbs 4oz	8 4½	8 3	9 0	8 4½	7 9	7 6
40-in., 66 reed, do, do, 8lbs 12oz	9 4½	9 1½	10 1½	9 3	8 4½	7 9
40-in., 72 reed, do, do, do, 9lbs 4oz	10 5	10 1½	11 1½	10 1½	9 1½	8 4½
39-in., 48 reed, Red End Long Cloth 36 yds, 9lbs	7 4½	7 6	8 6	7 4½	6 9	7 3

The sudden change which took place on Tuesday in the Liverpool market had the effect of imparting some of its animation to this market, and, to some extent, relieved us from the very dull state of things we have for a fortnight or three weeks been labouring under, which is pleasant; but still there is evident want of confidence in its continuance, as comparatively few are found willing to believe in the idea that cotton is too cheap, and manufacturers of domestics, long cloths, and T cloths have very strong reasons for thinking cotton too dear—9d per lb for cloth that is made from cotton that cost 5¼d per lb is not a very satisfactory trade. Nor are the accounts just received from India and China calculated to induce merchants to give higher rates for the staple qualities for these important markets. The accounts from China and Calcutta are very unsatisfactory, but at Bombay there is more doing, at firm prices.

Since Tuesday a large business might have been done at last week's rates, but spinners are firm, at an advance of ⅛d to ¼d per lb, and sales have been made to some extent at ¼d advance, and we have heard of instances where the ½d has been obtained. In cloth there is as yet but little doing, and prices are unchanged, except in cases where very low prices had been accepted; and yesterday and to-day there has been a very active inquiry after cheap lots of shirtings, but all such lots have mysteriously disappeared, although they were prominently brought forward last week—by the buyers.

BRADFORD, March 17.—Wool—The large purchases made at the close of last year generally put the spinners in good stock, and since the opening of the present their operations have been only of an assorting character, every week, however, showing a manifest change in the inquiries, no doubt from their stocks getting nearer wrought up. For anything good in class the demand is fully equal to the supply offering, and the prices are very discouraging to the buyers. The staplers, on the other hand, contend that if they dispose of their present stocks, they cannot replace on terms that will enable them to meet the current rates here. In broke and noils the inquiry is active, and the prices firm. Yarns—Many contracts made for yarns some months past are now drawing to a close, and inquiries are making for re-purchase, but the prices now demanded are such as to completely paralyse the manufacturer; and such spinners as have had wool to buy to cover orders taken, have been working to a great loss. A great quantity of yarns was purchased after the shipping season had closed for Russia, last autumn; and owing to the export trade not being active, have been brought into the market and resold at prices that would afford a small profit on the purchased price, but far below the current rate sought by the spinners. This stock seems exhausted, and the prices having ruled too high for speculation, there is nothing to fall back on, and reeled yarns are now better sale than for some months past. Pieces—Manufacturers find their difficulties increase, for it is impossible on any kind to cover cost. The advance on yarns and wool is such as will of necessity, ere long, compel the necessity of either running short time or stopping machinery, unless a most decided advance can be realised to justify the present production.

HUDDERSFIELD, March 15.—Our market continues brisk, but as manufacturers have nothing to sell, business is done very quietly, goods being delivered direct to order. The cloth hall is nearly deserted of goods, and most of the

private "shops" in the neighbourhood are quite empty. Manufacturers are fully employed, and if more hands could be got, could find customers for the extra quantity of goods. The tendency in price is upwards in most reasonable fabrics, as fancies of new patterns and light goods generally.

ROCHDALE, March 14.—To-day we have had little change in the market from that of the preceding Monday, either in price or demand. The demand for wool is very steady.

HALIFAX, March 12.—There is no noticeable change to-day in the state of trade. Our piece hall has been very thinly attended, and but few goods of any sort have changed hands. Yarn is again higher, but the advance is not equal to that on the raw material.

CORN.

AMERICAN CORN AND FLOUR MARKETS.

NEW YORK, March 5.—GRAIN.—The foreign advices for wheat are not encouraging, and as shippers are not in the market and millers buy sparingly, prices are 3 to 5 cents lower, and at the close were quite unsettled. The sales are 5,000 bushels white Canada at 1 dol 26c, in bond; 6,000 good white Southern, 1 dol 20c; 2,500 good white Michigan, 1 dol 21c; and 10,200 fair to prime white Genesee, 1 dol 22c to 1 dol 25c. Yellow Southern corn is in small supply, and being wanted, prices have advanced 3c per bushel—prices of other kinds are also well supported, except mixed Southern and unsound, which, being plenty, have declined: the sales are 82,000 bushels, closing at 65c for round white and yellow, 61c to 62c for New Orleans, 61c to 63c for mixed Southern, 66c to 67c for yellow do, 63c to 66c for white do, and 58c to 60c for unsound.

FLOUR AND MEAL.—There is some inquiry for flour for export, to complete cargoes already commenced, but the foreign advices are not favourable, and with a moderate demand for home use and a desire on the part of holders to realise, the market has given way, and we reduce our notations generally 6¼ to 12½ cents, but they are still rather nominal, being somewhat unsettled. In Canada, there has been nothing done. New Orleans is in fair supply and dull. 2,000 brls good round hoop brought 5 dols 18¾c to 5 dols 25c, but common brands can only be quoted 5 dols 12½c. The sales of domestic were:—Wednesday, 5,200 brls; Thursday, 5,000; and yesterday, 5,500. We quote:—Sour, 4 dols 50c to 4 dols 62½c; Superfine; No. 2, 4 dols 50c to 4 dols 62½c; State, common brands, 4 dols 93¾c to 5 dols; State, straight brands, 5 dols; State, favourite brands, 5 dols 12½c to 5 dols 18¾c; Western, mixed brands, 5 dols 12½c to 5 dols 18¾; Michigan and Indiana, straight do, 5 dols 18¾c to 5 dols 25c; Michigan, fancy brands, 5 dols 25c to 5 dols 31¼c; Ohio, common to good brands, 5 dols 12½c to 5 dols 31¼c; Ohio, round hoop, common, 5 dols 12½c to 5 dols 18¾c. Corn meal is depressed and lower: 200 brls Jersey sold at 3 dols 25c to 3 dols 31¼; and 100, extra State, 3 dols 87½c, cash.

LONDON MARKETS.

STATE OF THE CORN TRADE FOR THE WEEK.

MARK LANE, FRIDAY MORNING.

There was a short supply of English wheat at Mark lane on Monday, and from the humid and wet state of the morning, many of the samples were in very poor condition; these were taken off slowly, and in some instances at 1s per qr decline, whilst the driest parcels met a good steady demand at previous rates. Foreign was in limited request, but as a small portion of the large fleet from the southward has yet arrived at this port, the holders were tolerably firm, and the best qualities could scarcely be bought cheaper: the imports consisted of 1,400 qrs from Barletta, 1,720 qrs from Berdianski, 660 qrs from Griefswald, 200 qrs from Harlingen, 1,774 qrs from New York, 2,670 qrs from Odessa, 700 qrs from Oporto, and 178 qrs from Rotterdam, making a total of 9,302 qrs. The arrivals of flour coastwise were 1,303 sacks, by the Eastern Counties Railway 6,753 sacks, from foreign ports 2,703 sacks and 7,608 barrels; the trade for this article was languid, and American was offered on lower terms. The arrivals of English barley were 1,532 qrs, from Scotland 323 qrs, with a few large cargoes from the South of Europe, amounting to 10,283 qrs; the latter consisted entirely of grinding qualities, and the sale for which wat slow and on rather easier terms, but fine malting samples were quite as dear. The arrivals of oats coastwise were only 425 qrs, from Scotland 1,840 qrs, from Ireland 11,290 qrs, from foreign ports 1,670 qrs, making a total of 15,225 qrs: there was a slow demand at about previous rates; our large dealers continue to purchase sparingly of every description.

At Liverpool on Tuesday the imports of wheat were only moderate, but those of flour very large, consisting of 50,362 barrels and 14,284 sacks. A somewhat firmer feeling manifested itself for wheat, and a steady consumptive demand was experienced at full prices; whilst flour declined 6d per barrel and 1s per sack, with, however, a more regular market.

There were extremely limited imports of foreign grain at Hull, but a good delivery of wheat from the farmers, and prices receded 1s to 2s per qr, with a steady sale. The millers paid 44s to 46s for red samples weighed 63 lbs: average, 47s 1d on 864 qrs.

There were liberal arrivals of wheat at Leeds, and trade was very dull; even the finest qualities were quite 1s to 2s per qr cheaper: average, 47s 10d on 1,844 qrs.

The deliveries of wheat at Ipswich were very short, the farmers being busily occupied in the fields with spring tillage; trade was unaltered, and the few samples offered were taken by the millers at their previous value: average, 48s 2d on 1,112 qrs.

The fresh arrivals of English grain at Mark lane on Wednesday were very limited, as well as those of foreign, but there were good imports of French and American flour. The demand for wheat was steady at about the rates of Monday for good samples. Fine malting barley was scarce, and fully as dear; grinding parcels were easier to purchase. Oats realised previous prices, with a moderate sale to the consumers; the large dealers hold off, and purchase to a very limited extent. Floating cargoes were held pretty firmly, which checks business therein.

The Scotch markets held during the week have been dull and declining. The deliveries of wheat at Edinburgh were good, and a slow sale took place at lower rates again. There was a good arrival of foreign grain up the Clyde for Glagow, and a liberal import at Grangemouth both of wheat and flour.

At Birmingham on Thursday there was a short supply of wheat, at fully former rates: average, 47s 9d on 789 qrs.

Trade at Bristol was dull for wheat, and prices were 1s per qr lower: average, 44s 2d on 442 qrs.

Newbury market was fairly supplied with wheat, and it met a limited demand at about the rates of the previous week; average, 46s 5d on 520 qrs.

The farmers brought forward a short quantity of wheat at Uxbridge, which the millers purchased at former prices: average, 48s 10d on 830 qrs.

The weekly averages were 45s 8d on 103,145 qrs wheat, 31s 9d on 69,093 qrs barley, 16s 6d on 24,566 qrs oats, 30s 9d on 122 qrs rye, 34s 4d on 8,886 qrs beans, and 32s 9d on 2,495 qrs peas.

At Mark lane on Friday there were moderate fresh arrivals of English grain, and a fair addition of foreign wheat and flour. The English wheat on sale was mostly confined to that left over from Monday's market in poor condition, which was taken off slowly without any material variation in value, whilst foreign was held on former terms, and millers are not met by giving way to them further in price for good qualities. Choice malting barley was scarce. The consumers continue to take off oats to a moderate extent, and this article commanded as much money; the large dealers, however, purchase sparingly of any description.

The London averages announced this day were—

	Qrs.	s	d
Wheat	3,525 at	46	6
Barley	1,279	33	7
Oats	6,434	19	4
Rye	8	32	0
Beans	434	34	11
Peas	274	33	4

Arrivals this Week.

	Wheat. Qrs.	Barley. Qrs.	Malt. Qrs.	Oats. Qrs.	Flour.
English	3,230	6,140	9,270	653	2,820 sacks
Irish	...	850	...	8,820	... —
Foreign	9,570	2,410	...	970	7,030 — / 12,153 brls

PRICES CURRENT OF CORN, &c.

BRITISH AND IRISH. Per quarter.

		s	s		s	s
Wheat	Essex, Kent, and Suffolk, red, new	43	47	Old	46	53
	Do do white	47	55	Do	52	59
	Norfolk and Lincolnshire, red	42	44	Do	50	54
	Northumberland & Scotch do	39	45	Do	50	54
Rye	Old	28s	30s	New	28	30
Barley	Grinding	25	26	Distilling	28	30
Malt	Brown	48	50	Paleship	54	58
Beans	New large ticks	32	34	Harrow	34	36
	Old do	34	36	Do	35	39
Peas	Grey	32	35	Maple	34	36
	White, old	35	36	Boilers	38	40
Oats	Lincoln & Yorks. feed	18	19	Short small	19	20
	Scotch, Angus	21	24	Potato	24	26
	Irish, Cork, Waterford, and Youghal, black		...	New	18	19
	Do, Galway 17s 18s, Dublin & Wexford feed	18	19	Potato	20	22
	Do, Limerick, Sligo, and Westport	19	20	Fine	21	23
	Do, Newry, Dundalk, and Londonderry	19	20	Do	20	21
Flour	Irish, per sack —s —s, Norfolk, &c.	35	36	Town	43	46
Tares	Spring	44	52	Winter	40	44

FOREIGN.

Wheat	Dantzig, Konigsberg, high mixed and white				48	58
	Do do mixed and red				46	50
	Pomeranian, Mecklenburg, marks, red				46	50
	Silesian, red 47s 50s, white				51	53
	Danish, Holstein, and Friesland, do				43	46
	Do do do, red				42	44
	Polish Odessa				43	45
	Russian, hard	42s	44s	Soft	40	42
	French, red	45	48	White	49	51
	Rhine, red	46	49	Old	45	52
	Canadian, red	45	47	White	49	50
	Italian and Tuscan, do	45	48	Do	51	53
	Egyptian	37	39	Fine	40	41
Maize	Yellow	30	33	White	30	33
Barley	Grinding	25	26	Malting	28	38
Beans	Ticks	33	34	Small	35	38
Peas	White 36s 38s, fine boilers	39	40	Maple	33	34
Oats	Dutch brew and thick				20	22
	Russian feed				19	20
	Danish, Mecklenburg, and Friesland feed				18	21
Flour	Dantzig, per barrel —s —s, American				24	27
Tares	Large Gore —s —s, old 34s 36s, new				40	44

SEEDS.

Linseed	Per qr crushing, Baltic 46s 50s, Odessa	51s	52s	Sowing	56	60
Rapeseed	Per last do foreign 23l 24l, English	23l	24l	Fine new	25l	26l
Hempseed	Per qr large	40	44	Small	38	40
Canaryseed	Per qr new 42s 46s Carraway per cwt	43	44	Trefoil Pct	28	30
Mustardseed	Per bushel, brown	8	12	White	7	10
Cloverseed	Per cwt English white, new	54	68	Red	50	68
	— Foreign do. do.	52	70	Do	40	64
Trefoil	— Foreign	25	26	Choice	28	30

Linseed cake, foreign ... Per ton 8l 10s to 10l 0s, English, per ton 9l 0s to 9l 5s
Rape do do ... — 5l 5s to 5l 10s, Do — 5l 5s to 5l 10s

COLONIAL AND FOREIGN PRODUCE MARKETS.

TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(For Report of This Day's Markets see "Postscript.")

MINCING LANE, FRIDAY EVENING.

SUGAR.—Former prices have been fully maintained or slightly exceeded, with a good demand by the home trade. Considerable sales are reported in foreign, rather above last week's quotations. The market for West India is very firm, and refining kinds a shade higher in some cases, as supplies are moderate. On Tuesday, 204 hhds Barbadoes, by auction, brought 36s 6d to 40s for mid to fine yellow. 56 hhds, 52 brls crystallised Demerara sold at 34s to 39s 6d for brown to good yellow. As the deliveries last week (4,036 tons) were about equal to the arrivals, no further change in stock has occurred, and it was 56,158 tons on 12th inst., against 79,500 tons at corresponding date in 1852. Aggregate imports amount to 25,170 tons, or a decrease of 7,600 tons over the previous season's. The Dutch Trading Company's sale of Java on the 10th inst. comprised 31,051 baskets, and refiners took 22,000 baskets. The prices obtained exceeded even the general expectation, ranging from 28f to 36¾f for number 8 to 19, which, compared with the September quotations, showed an advance of 2¾f to 4f.

Mauritius.—4,637 bags found ready buyers at fully last week's rates: good to fine yellow, 38s to 39s; low to good mid ditto, 35s 6d to 37s 6d. Some business has also been done by private treaty. Although the stock is increasing, it is less by half than last year's at same period.

Bengal.—There is a steady demand and full prices have been paid. The sales on Tuesday comprised only 1,070 bags, which sold: Benares, low to low mid white, 36s 6d to 37s 6d; grainy yellow, low mid to fine, 37s to 40s 6d. The lower qualities are in fair demand, but good grainy sugars, which have been offered freely for some time past, rule comparatively cheap.

Foreign.—Large transactions have again taken place, and at rather higher prices than last week. Nearly all the parcels brought forward at public sale were taken in. 887 baskets Java partly sold at 37s to 39s 6d for low mid to good strong yellow. The sound portion of 2,385 boxes Havana was chiefly taken in above the market value: good brown to very fine yellow, 35s 6d to 42s; damaged sold at 34s to 40s. 347 cases, 300 bags Bahia partly found buyers at easier rates: brown, 32s 6d to 35s 6d; yellow and middling greyish white, 36s to 37s. The principal sales by private treaty are as follows:—Two

cargoes yellow Havana, at 22s 6d to 23s 6d; one of brown Bahia, at 21s 6d; and one of Pernams, at 20s; and one white Maccio at 25s, not insured. 3,000 bags clayed Manilla on the spot sold at 35s 7½d, 6,000 boxes yellow Havana at 35s to 38s 6d; and 300 chests brown Bahia at 19s 3d to 19s 6d.

Refined.—The market is firmer than last week, refiners demanding an advance of 6d. Brown goods are difficult to buy under 46s, and middling to fine in proportion. Wet lumps, 42s 6d to 44s 6d. Treacle is held at 17s to 19s, and keeps scarce. Dutch crushed sugar has advanced about 6d since the sale last week, and a steady business is doing at the quotations. English crushed firm at 30s to 30s 6d. Loaves have sold at 35s for 10 lb. Treacle, 17s 6d to 18s.

MOLASSES.—The sales are confined to a parcel Demerara at 17s.

COCOA.—The market remains quiet. A small parcel Trinidad, consisting of 30 bags, brought previous rates. The stock is large. Foreign is very firm at the late improvement in prices.

COFFEE.—The first of the Dutch Trading Company's sales, containing 188,000 bags, was held on 14th inst., when the whole found buyers at full prices, from 29½c to 30c. There has been a steady business done here, but not at any improvement on the quotations of last week. Ceylon has met with some speculative inquiry for native, of which from 7 to 8,000 bags sold to yesterday: good ordinary new, 48s 6d; old import, 47s 6d to 48s. 195 casks, 285 bags plantation brought extreme rates, and were chiefly disposed of: fine ordinary to middling, 52s 6d to 61s 6d. The stock still rather exceeds that of last year, but deliveries for home consumption show a steady increase. Mocha remains without alteration. A cargo of Rio sold, but no particulars have transpired. The total stock of coffee at this port consists of 14,840 tons, against 13,700 tons last year.

TEA.—Since the letters by the overland mail were delivered, there has been a decidedly better feeling in the market, and a large business done at prices more favourable to the importerr. Greenteas have met with much inquiry, partly on speculation, particularly Shanghai kinds, supplies of which are moderate. Congous have brought rather higher rates: common, previously dull at 9¾d, has sold at 10½d; the medium to good qualities are also dearer than last week. Total shipments from China, according to general accounts, were up to latest period, 49,000,000 lbs, against 50,900,000 lbs in 1852, but there is reason to believe that the deficiency this year is much greater. The public sales on Tuesday comprised 11,172 pkgs (including 2,090 pkgs congou), and 5,148 pkgs disposed of. A large portion of the greens were withdrawn above the market value; remainder sold at previous rates.

RICE.—The market for East India remains quiet. 500 bags fine white Bengal in public sale sold at 12s, being a full price. 4,800 bags common Arracan were taken in at 9s 6d for the sound portion. The stock is reduced to 13,550 tons. 110 casks Carolina partly sold at 24s for fine quality; middling taken in at 22s.

SAGO.—662 boxes sold cheap: good bold, 22s to 22s 6d; medium grain, 20s to 21s.

PEPPER.—The market is very firm and the demand steady. 2,129 bags Penang sold at 3⅝d to 3¾d for fair common. 939 bags Sumatra brought 3¾d to 3¼d. Several parcels Cayenne sold from 7d to 7½d, and African pod at 41s to 45s. No sales of white have occurred this week.

PIMENTO.—There has not been much inquiry since the public sale last week but there are few sellers at present rates. The deliveries are now exceedingly light.

OTHER SPICES.—82 cases nutmegs, recently imported, found ready buyers at rather higher rates: fair to good and fine bold Penang brown, 3s to 3s 6d; low small to good middling, 2s 4d to 2s 10d. 18 cases mace went rather easier, from 2s 6d to 2s 9d for ordinary to good middling quality. 813 bags African ginger found steady buyers at 25s 6d to 26s 6d for middling to good; and 260 barrels, &c., Jamaica, 2*l* 4s to 5*l* 3s per cwt. No change in cassia lignea or cloves.

SPIRITS.—Rum has been quiet. The brandy market is dull, and prices have further receded 1d to 2d per gallon this week.

SALTPETRE.—A Government contract for 500 tons, advertised to be tendered for this day, has caused the holders of fine to ask higher rates; but those qualities are so scarce that there is no probability of the above being taken. 2,573 bags Bengal only partly sold: refrac 6¼, 28s 9d; 9 to 7½, taken in at 27s to 28s 3d; 14¾ to 12¾, 26s to 26s 6d; 5 per cent. is worth 29s 9d to 30s. Stock on the 12th inst., 2,650 tons, against 1,700 tons at same time in 1852.

NITRATE SODA continues without alteration. A cargo is rumoured to have sold this week at a high price.

COCHINEAL.—The sales have gone off at a rise of 1d to 2d, as accounts received from Guatemala are very unfavourable. 417 bags offered this week were chiefly disposed of: Teneriffe silvers, low to good, 4s to 4s 3d; blacks, 4s 2d to 4s 11d; mixed, 4s 1d to 4s 2d; pasty Honduras silvers, 3s 10d to 4s.

LAC DYE.—There is a limited demand for all but fine marks. 27 chests middling quality were taken in at 1s.

DRUGS, &c.—The transactions in all kinds of produce have been limited since the public sales concluded last week. Camphor has sold at 100s. Iodine is in good demand at 1s 2d to 1s 3d. 154 chests shellac were taken in above the market value. 240 bags common thick blood was part sold at 39s to 40s. Gambier is in demand, and firm at 25s. No Cutch offering under 24s. 87 bales Bengal safflower sold at about previous rates, from 5*l* to 6*l* for middling rather mixed to good. Argols and tartars continue the same. A parcel of the former sold at 34s to 35s for red.

IVORY.—5 tons East India sold, but did not quite maintain former prices.

RED SAUNDERS WOOD is rather dearer, selling at 5*l* 12s 6d to 5*l* 15s.

METALS.—Pig iron has been more inquired for at a recovery of 3s upon last week's prices. Yesterday mixed numbers sold at 53s 6d to 54s cash. Spelter steady, with a moderate amount of business doing at 22*l* to 22*l* 5s. Tin has been depressed, and there are sellers of East India at lower rates—viz, Banca 119s; Straits, 117s. British is without change. Copper and other metals steady. Lead keeps very firm, with a fair demand by the home trade.

LINSEED.—Numerous cargoes being close at hand, there are not any buyers at reduced rates. Black Sea may be quoted at 48s; East India, 47s to 49s 6d. Cakes remain without alteration: English made, 9*l*.

HEMP.—No change has occurred either in Manilla or clean Petersburg, the market being rather quiet. Jute is in steady demand, and 1,397 bales about half sold at 16*l* 10s to 19*l* 5s for ordinary to good quality. Coir goods steady. Fine Cochin yarn brought 42*l* 5s; middling to good, 23*l* 15s to 28*l* 5s.

OILS.—The markets are generally quiet, and there is not any change to notice in any description of common fish. Sperm continues steady. Linseed has given way about 6d, being dull at 30s 6d on the spot. Rape also is easier: foreign refined, 37s 6d. Olive remains firm at 66*l* to 70*l*. Palm and cocoa nut are both in steady demand at last week's prices.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—Sales have been made in English drawn at 58s which is 2s lower.

TALLOW.—There is a better feeling in the market, and prices are about 6d higher than last quoted, viz., 1st sort Petersburg Y C on the spot, 44s 6d to 44s 9d; autumn delivery, 44s 9d to 45s 0d.

PARTICULARS OF TALLOW—Monday, March 14.

	1851	1852	1853
	casks	casks	casks
Stock this day	38,785	46,798	76,369
Delivered last week	1,536	2,495	2,235
Do. since 1st June	79,338	96,249	82,836
Arrived last week	210	...	786
Do. since 1st June	92,126	100,573	76,577
Price of Y.C. on the spot	39s 6d to 40s	36s 3d to 38s 6d	44s
Do. Palm oil	29s 0d	26s 6d	33s to 33s 6d

POSTSCRIPT, FRIDAY EVENING.

SUGAR.—The large public sales to-day rather depressed the market, but a great deal sold at 6d lower rates for Mauritius, while some other kinds barely maintained their former value, excepting white Benares and grocery Madras. 19,703 bags Mauritius, 3,075 bags Bengal, and 5,499 bags Madras chiefly found buyers, but want of space does not enable us to give full quotations as usual. Only 133 casks West India sold, making 1,107 for the week.

COFFEE.—1,000 bags old native Ceylon sold at 47s 9d. 544 casks, 46 barrels plantation were held for high prices, and little disposed of. 67 cases Madras brought 48s to 61s for fine ord to good.

COCOA.—81 bags Trinidad and 115 barrels and bags Grenada were taken in

RICE.—1,691 bags fine white Bengal were chiefly bought in at 11s 6d to 12s.

GINGER.—A small parcel African realised 25s 6d to 26s.

JUTE.—540 bales part sold at 17*l* 10s to 20*l*.

COCOANUT OIL.—300 hogsheads fine Cochin sold at 40s 9d to 41s.

TALLOW.—791 casks Australian were two-thirds realised at 6d advance, from 41s 6d to 45s; 390 casks Petersburg, &c., 43s 3d to 43s 6d.

ADDITIONAL NOTICES.

REFINED SUGAR.—The home market has been rather firmer this week, and 6d advance has been paid for all descriptions of goods. The bonded continues very firm, with an upward tendency. Several sales of Dutch crushed have been made f.o.b. in Holland: about 400 tons at 27s to 28s for the Italian markets. The high prices asked in Belgium prevent any business either in loaves or crushed.

GREEN FRUIT.—The market continues good and likely to remain so. Several cargoes of oranges from St Michael and Lisbon have been received: three of the former, sold by Keeling and Hunt at public sale, went freely at the prices obtained last week. Lemons in demand, and have advanced 2s to 3s per case. Seville sours command a high figure. Lisbon oranges have been landed in a bad state, and sold at a price in character. Nuts of all kinds without alteration.

DRY FRUIT.—Currants quiet; large clearances for consumption, averaging 36 tons per diem, and several small parcels of new fruit shipping: 72s has been paid for very fine fruit. More doing in raisins, particularly in Elemes in boxes, of which very large purchases have been made at 42s to 44s; stock light, and much of it wanted for Australia. The fruit trade is generally healthy: few arrivals, large clearances, and shipping orders.

COLONIAL AND FOREIGN WOOL.—The market remains in the same state as last week. Prices of all kinds very firm, with a tendency to a further advance.

FLAX.—The market quiet.

HEMP.—A little more inquiry.

COTTON.—The market opened heavily with a pressure to sell, and purchases were made at ⅛d per lb decline Yesterday 2,500 bales good Tinnivelly Madras were offered at public sale, the whole finding ready buyers at 4⅞d per lb, being about previous rates.

ENGLISH WOOL.—The trade continues brisk in every department, and prices still advancing.

TOBACCO.—Sales have been made to a fair extent at steady and firm prices.

LEATHER AND HIDES.—A considerable amount of business in leather was transacted during the past week, and at fully former prices. At Leadenhall, on Tuesday, the supply was much greater than for several past weeks. The demand still continues to be the most prominent for dressing hides of every description, for East India kips, which are very scarce, particularly those of the common qualities, and for crop bellies; the latter we quote ½d per lb advance on former prices.

METALS.—No material alteration has taken place in the metal markets since our last. Copper and tin are firm, notwithstanding several sales have been made in the latter metal at rather lower rates. Iron—Manufacturers are again asking higher rates, and Scotch pigs have rallied several shillings in price with every appearance of a further rise. Lead firm, but quiet. Spelter has been more inquired for at better prices.

PROVISIONS

The large arrivals of bacon of the present week has caused the market to give way a little, a shilling and in some instances 2s in favour of the buyer; very little business doing.

In Irish butter a fair demand for the season, prices remain the same. In foreign butter a very active demand, at 104s for Friesland, Kampen 102s, fine Hollands 88s to 92s.

Comparative Statement of Stocks and Deliveries.

	Butter.		Bacon.	
	Stock.	Delivery.	Stock.	Deliveries.
1851	19,594	5,794	2,993	1,971
1852	25,598	4,610	1,800	2,743
1853	12,161	7,239	3,294	3,065

Arrivals for the Past Week.

Irish butter	414
Foreign do	4,969
Bale Bacon	2,329

NEWGATE AND LEADENHALL.

MONDAY, March 14.—Full average supplies of country-killed meat—about 6,500 carcases—have arrived up to these markets since Monday last. The show of meat slaughtered in London on offer to-day was tolerably good; whilst the general demand ruled inactive.

FRIDAY, March 18.—The supplies on offer to-day were good, yet a full average business was doing, at previous quotations.

At per stone by the carcase.

	s	d	s	d		s	d	s	d
Inferior beef	2	8to2	10		Mutton, inferior	3	4to3	6	
Ditto middling	3	0	3	2	— middling	3	8	4	0
Prime large	3	2	3	4	— prime	4	2	4	6
Prime small	3	4	3	6	Large pork	2	8	3	2
Veal	2	8	4	4	Small pork	3	6	4	0

SMITHFIELD CATTLE MARKET.

MONDAY, March 14.—Since Monday last fair average supplies of foreign stock have arrived in the port of London for the time of year—the total imports having amounted to 2,654 head. During the corresponding week in 1852 we received 1,678; in 1851, 2,235; in 1850, 1,679; in 1849, 1,729; and in 1848, 1,351 head. The arrivals continue in fair average condition. The imports into London last week were—Beasts, 551; sheep, 1,831; calves, 282.

The show of foreign stock in to-day's market was seasonably extensive, and in full average condition.

Although the arrivals of home-fed beasts fresh up this morning were somewhat less than those reported on Monday last, the supply of that description of stock was seasonably extensive; whilst its general weight and quality were good. The attendance of both town and country buyers was somewhat on the increase; nevertheless, the beef trade, owing, in some measure, to the change in the weather, was in a sluggish state. In prices, however, no change took place. The primest Scots sold at 4s per 8 lbs.

From Norfolk, Suffolk, Essex, and Cambridgeshire, we received 1,350 Scots and shorthorns; from other parts of England, 600 of various breeds; and, from Scotland, 700 horned and polled Scots.

The numbers of sheep were again very limited; but we observed a large increase in the arrival of clipped tags. Most woolled sheep sold steadily at full prices, the primest old Downs being worth 5s 2d. Those out of the wool moved off slowly at late rates, the best Downs being quoted at 4s 2d per 8 lbs.

We were tolerably well supplied with calves. Prime veal changed hands steadily at full prices; otherwise the trade ruled dull.

Pigs—the number of which was but moderate—moved off slowly on former terms.

SUPPLIES.

	March 17, 1851.	March 15, 1852.	March 14, 1853.
Beasts	3,594	4,120	4,205
Sheep	18,820	22,770	16,410
Calves	129	141	164
Pigs	280	360	215

FRIDAY, March 18.—The show of beasts was comparatively small, and in very middling condition. We were very scantily supplied with all kinds of sheep. Calves were in short supply, and sluggish inquiry. In pigs, very little was doing. Milch cows were very dull.

Per 8 lbs to sink the offals.

	s	d	s	d		s	d	s	d
Inferior beasts	2	10to3	0		Inferior sheep	3	10to4	0	
Second quality do	3	2	3	4	Second quality sheep	4	2	4	6
Prime large oxen	3	6	3	8	Prime Coarse-woolled do	4	8	4	10
Prime Scots, &c.	3	10	4	0	Southdowns	5	0	5	2
Large coarse calves	3	0	4	0	Ditto out of the wool	0	0	0	0
Prime small do	4	2	4	6	Large hogs	2	10	3	2
Sucking Calves	20	0	25	0	Small porkers	3	6	4	0
Lambs	0	0	0	0	Quarter old Pigs	20	0	23	0

Total supply at market:—Beasts, 635; sheep, 3,420; calves, 200; pigs 330. Foreign supply—Beasts, 180; sheep, 480; calves, 110.

POTATO MARKET.

SOUTHWARK, Monday, March 14.—During the past week there have been no arrivals coastwise, and few by rail, but a fair supply from foreign. The following are this day's quotations:—York Regents, 110s to 150s; Lincolnshire ditto, 90s to 120s; French whites, 95s to 110s per ton.

WATERSIDE, March 17.—This market to-day was moderately supplied, there being more than an ordinary demand for middlings; the best qualities are firm at prices generally much the same. Trade indifferent. York Regents, from 140s to 160s; Kent and Essex ditto, 120s to 140s; Kent and Essex Shaws, 100s to 120s; ditto middlings, 75s to 80s; Scotch Regents, 130 to 140s; Scotch Cups, 100s to 110s; Foreign, 110s to 120s per ton.

HAY MARKETS—THURSDAY.

PORTMAN.—Old meadow hay, 80s to 86s; inferior ditto, 72s to 78s; old clover, 88s to 95s; inferior ditto, 78s to 84s; wheat straw, 28s to 32s per load of 36 trusses.

SMITHFIELD.—Fine upland meadow and rye grass hay, 82s to 84s; inferior ditto, 65s to 70s; superior clover, 98s to 100s; inferior ditto, 70s to 75s; straw, 26s to 30s per load of 36 trusses.

WHITECHAPEL.—The supply was very moderate at this market to-day, with a fair demand at the following quotations:—Old hay, from 84s to 88s; new ditto, 75s to 80s; best clover, 100s to 110s; inferior ditto, 80s to 90s; straw, 28s to 35s per load.

HOP MARKETS.

BOROUGH, Monday, March 14.—The hop market is very scantily supplied with fine samples, and for such the demand is steady at full previous rates. In old hops also we have a fair business doing at somewhat improved quotations. Mid and East Kents 120s to 160s; Weald of Kents, 112s to 126s; Sussex pockets, 105s to 120s.

FRIDAY, March 18.—The supply of new hops is now reduced to a very narrow compass; the demand is by no means brisk, at our quotations. Mid and East Kent pockets, 120s to 160s; Weald of Kent, 112s to 126s; Sussex, 105s to 120s per cwt.

COAL MARKET.

MONDAY, March 14.—Carr's Hartley 16s 6d—Chester Main 16s 3d—Hastings Hartley 16s 6d—Holywell 18s—Longridge's West Hartley 16s 6d—Tanfield Moor 16s—Tanfield Moor Butes 16s—West Hartley 16s 6d. Wall's-end:—Bell and Brown 17s—Harton 17s—Hedley 16s 9d—Morrison 17s 3d—Riddell 17s—Eden Main 14s 3d—Hettons and Lyons mixed 18s 3d—Hettons Lyons 18s—Lambton Primrose 18s 3d—Belmont 18s 3d—Hetton 19s—Haswell 19s 3d—Plummer 18s 3d—Russell's Hetton 14s 6d—Stewart's 19s—Whitwell 17s—Cassop 18s 3d—Heugh Hall 18s—Kelloe 18s 3d—South Hartlepool 18s 6d—South Kelloe 18s—Whitworth 16s 6d—Adelaide Tees 18s 3d—Tees 19s—Woodhouse Close 16s—West Tees 15s 6d—Derwentwater Hartley 16s 6d—Waynes Merthyr 22s 3d. Ships at market, 107; sold, 72; unsold, 35.

WEDNESDAY, March 16.—Carr's Hartley 16s 6d—Hasting's Hartley 16s 6d—Holywell 18s—Howard's West Hartley Netherton 16s 6d—Longridge's West Hartley 16s 6d—New Pelton Main 15s—Ravensworth West Hartley 16s—Tanfield Moor 16s—Tanfield Moor Butes 16s—Townley 16s 6d—West Hartley 16s 6d. Wall's-end:—Harton 17s—Lawson 16s 6d—Northumberland 16s 3d—Pensors 16s 3d—Riddell 16s 9d—Hetton 19s—Haswell 19s 3d—Lambton 16s—Lumley 17s 6d—Pensher 17s 6d—Richmund 17s 3d—Scarborough 17s 6d—Stewart's 19s—Whitwell 17s—Heugh Hall 18s—Kelloe 18s 3d—South Kelloe 18s—Whitworth 16s 6d—West Whitworth 16s 6d—St Helen's Tees 19s—Fothergill's Aberdare 22s 3d—Waynes Merthyr 22s 3d. Ships at market, 79; sold, 62; unsold, 17.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

WOOL. FRIDAY.

(From our own Correspondent.)

There has been an active inquiry, and at former prices sales can be made freely, but in most cases higher prices are demanded. Combing wools are improving in value, and there is considerable inquiry for foreign kinds as a substitute.

CORN.

(From our own Correspondent.)

With continued and considerable supplies of flour from America, as well as from France, the corn trade remains in a very dull state, and buyers have great choice, at low prices. This morning, with about the usual attendance of millers and dealers, there was a better sale for wheat, at the full rates of Tuesday, and flour was held firmly at our late quotations. There was more speculative inquiry for oatmeal at late prices, and oats, on a limited demand, were without change in value. Egyptian beans declined 6d to 1s per qr, and Indian corn was slowly taken at previous rates.

METALS.

(From our own Correspondent.)

The market for manufactured iron is quiet, but prices for best makes of Staffordshire iron are well maintained. Welch bars are somewhat easier in price. For Scotch pig iron there has been more inquiry this week, and holders not being disposed to sell at the late reduced rates, the market has recovered about 2s to 2s 6d per ton. The value of copper, lead, and tin is well maintained. No change in other metals.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

AMSTERDAM, March 14.

SUGAR.—The good opinion continues, prices averaging from 24f to 25f.

DYES &c.—Indigo—Very firm. Cochineal—The opinion for the article is rather better.

TEA.—The market remains firm, with more business.

METALS.—Banca tin advanced again last week.

The Gazette.

Friday, March 11.

PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

Milburn and Shaw, Darlington, woolstaplers—Heywood and Horsfield, Cheetham, near Manchester, joiners—Palmer and Webb, Stockwell, dealers in Price's candles—Bradshaw and Higginson, Little Bolton, timber merchants—F. W. and H. R. Cutbush, and G. Whiting, Maidstone, newspaper proprietors; as far as regards G. Whiting—Lidbetter and Newnham, Tonbridge wells, brewers—Lidbetter, E. Kelsey, and H. Kelsey, Tonbridge Wells, brewers—Brooks and Co., Manchester, money lenders—T. and F. Brown, Cheapside, hosiers—Wilson, McIver, and Chippindall, Liverpool, merchants; as far as regards T. Chippindall—Hobson, Brothers, Finsbury place south, and Lombard street, tailors—Irwin and Chester, Manchester, architects—Warburton and Co., Leeds, Berlin wool spinners—Wedlake and Thompson, Hornchurch, Essex, ironfounders—Howorth, Crabtree, and Co., Newchurch, near Manchester, and Oporto, woollen manufacturers; as far as regards T. Crabtree—Abbott and Humphries, Goswell street, tailors—Cotterell, Brothers, London, and elsewhere, paper stainers—Dalrymple and Neill, Sheffield, drapers—Lowther and Son, Red Lion street, Clerkenwell, clock case manufacturers—Blyth, Brothers, and Co., London, and Port Louis, commission merchants; as far as regards B. S. Houghton—Romero, Meads, and Sampson, Liverpool, ship chandlers; as far as regards J. Romero—E. and R. Arrowsmith, Burnley, tailors—Petty, Ernst, and Co., Manchester, engravers—McLannachan and Baird, Sheffield, drapers—Barber, Paton, and Co., Huddersfield, cloth merchants; as far as regards J. C. Paton—F. and J. Harker, Bacup, drapers—L. Gardiner and Brother, Manchester, merchants—Suter and Fenton, Birmingham, electro plate manufacturers—E. and M. Gregory, Gravesend, drapers—Renfrew and Brown, Glasgow, wadding manufacturers.

DECLARATIONS OF DIVIDENDS.

T. Harris and J. Burls, Hampstead road, brewers—third div of 1s 6d, any Monday, at Mr Cannan's, Aldermanbury.

R. Blundell, Hooton, Cheshire, banker—second div of 7d, any Thursday, at Mr Cazenove's, Liverpool.

J. Roberts, Bootle, near Liverpool, grocer—first div of 17s 6d, any Thursday, at Mr Cazenove's, Liverpool.

BANKRUPTCY ANNULLED.

James Botteridge, Watlington, Oxfordshire, tea dealer.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

Grange and M'Tyre, Glasgow, bootmakers.

J. and E. M'Donald, Glasgow, fleshers.

Tuesday, March 15.

PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

Cook and Sons, Stratford St Mary, Suffolk, and Colchester, auctioneers; as far as regards E. Cook—Chadwick and Brothers, Eccles and elsewhere, cotton spinners—Johnstone and Co., Manchester, carpet manufacturers—Russell and Co., Risca, near Newport, Monmouthshire, ironmasters—Mawdesley and Graham, Holcombe Brook, within Tottington Lower end, Lancashire, cotton spinners—Milledge and Sparshatt, Hilperton, Wiltshire, maltsters—Woods and Pye, Manchester and elsewhere, exhibitors of panoramas—Walker and Burns, Liverpool, animal oil manufacturers—Lawrence and Neale, Sarum, plumbers—Dredge and Stephenson, Robert street, Adelphi, civil engineers—Leplastrier and Morgan, Chancery lane, watchmakers—R. and J. Castle, Oxford, builders—Daynes and Meads, Keymer, Sussex, brickmakers—T. and M. Gawthorp, Huddersfield, plumbers—J. and J. Kemp, Trowbridge, linendrapers—Gilbert and Turner, Chipping Wycombe, Buckinghamshire, grocers—Heathfield and Burgess, Prince's square, Wilson street, Finsbury, experimental chymists—Robinson and Co., Sunderland, ship brokers.

DECLARATIONS OF DIVIDENDS.

J. B. Drew, Williams buildings, Old street road, carpenter—first div of 6d, on Saturday next, and three subsequent Saturdays, at Mr Groom's, Abchurch lane.

G. Bolton, Albany street, Regent's park, coachmaker—first div of 1s 9½d, on Saturday next, and three subsequent Saturdays, at Mr Groom's, Abchurch lane.

R. J. Dangerfield, Dunstable, printer—first div of 2s 6d, on Saturday next, and three subsequent Saturdays, at Mr Groom's, Abchurch lane.

T. Shaw, Birmingham, wholesale stationer—first div of 8½d, any Thursday, at Mr Whitmore's, Birmingham.

Ruffords and Wragge, Stourbridge, bankers—second div of 5s 3d, on the separate estate of C. J. Wragge, any Thursday, at Mr Whitmore's, Birmingham.

BANKRUPTCY ANNULLED.

Enoch Jones, Bury, Lancashire, ironfounder.

BANKRUPTS.

John Gally Hartley and William Jubilee Road, Princes dock, Rotherhithe, and New street, Fore street, Limehouse, shipwrights.

Francis Robert Graham, Fleet street, licensed victualler.

Robert Temple, Brisley, Norfolk, grocer.

Joseph Dunthorn, Broadwall, Christchurch, Blackfriars road, corn dealer.

Francis Young, Union place, Walworth road, draper.

Robert Syer Hoggar, Wolverhampton, builder.

William Butterworth, Mansfield, grocer.

Nicholas Crook, Preston, tailor.

William Gill, late of Manchester, fustian manufacturer.

James Burgess, Over Tabley, Cheshire, contractor.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

I. Middleton, Stonehaven, Kincardineshire, woollen manufacturer.

J. Young, Denny, Stirlingshire, dealer in minerals.

Gazette of Last Night.

BANKRUPTS.

William Aynes, nurseryman, Blackheath, Kent.

Frederick Arthur Butt, grocer, 32 Henry street, Pentonville, Middlesex.

John Francis Bricknell Cabburn, licensed victualler, King's Cross.

Joseph Boys, draper, Peckham.

Joseph Henry Dunne and John Venables, shipowners, Craven street, Strand.

Thomas Kent Clay, woollen warehouseman, Ironmonger lane.

John Johnson, cabinetmaker, Wakefield.

James Broadhead, manufacturer, Scholes, Yorkshire.

Thomas Brock, coal and potato merchant, Kingston-upon-Hull.

George Earnshaw, grocer, Ashton-under-Lyne.

John Heap, sen., and Richard Heap, silk printers, Manchester.

The Railway Monitor.

CALLS FOR MARCH.

Railways	Date when due.	Amount per Share. Already paid.	Called.	Number of Shares.	Total.
		£ s d	£ s d		£ s d
*Dijon to Besançon	5	8 0 0	2 0 0	33,200	66,400
Great Northern, New 4½ and 10 Scrip	31	2 10 0	2 10 0	81,000	202,500
Lancashire and Yorkshire Fifths	31	15 0 0	1 0 0	126,819	126,819
Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton Pref. 15/ 2d Al.	5	9 0 0	3 0 0	25,779	77,337
				Total	473,056

* The amount called by foreign companies is 66,400*l*, but the holdings of English proprietors are not known.

RAILWAY AND MINING SHARE MARKET.

LONDON.

MONDAY, March 14.—In the railway department the chief attention was directed to the settlement. The rates of continuation showed that there was an increased quantity of stock on the market. The shares of the Australian land, bank, and mining companies were without particular alteration. Australian Agricultural left off 109 to 112; Peel River Land and Mineral, 7⅞ to ⅞ pm; Van Diemen's Land, 20½ to 21½; South Australian Land, 57 to 58; North British Australian, 2 to ½ pm; Scottish Australian Investment, 1⅞ to 2½ pm; Nova Scotia, 1⅞ to 2 pm; Australasian Coal Mining, ⅜ to ⅝ pm; New South Wales Coal and Intercolonial, ⅝ to ¾ pm; Bank of Australasia, 92½ to 93½; Union Bank of Australia, 77½ to 78½; Oriental Bank, 55 to 56; London Chartered of Australia, 5⅛ to ⅜ pm; English, Scottish, and Australian, 2⅞ to 3¼ pm; Bank of India, China, and Australia, 2⅛ to ⅝ pm; Great Nugget Vein, 3⅛ to ½ pm; Port Philip, 1 to ⅝ pm; Colonial, 2⅝ to 3 pm; Australian, 1⅛ to 2 pm; and Australasian, 1⅛ to 2 pm.

TUESDAY, March 15.—The general tone of the railway market was firm, and prices showed a tendency to advance. In the shares of the Australian land, bank, and mining companies an increased business was transacted, and quotations left off at an advance. Australian Agricultural, 112 to 115; Peel River Land and Mineral, ⅜ to ½ pm; Van Diemen's Land, 22½ to 24½; South Australian, 60 to 62; North British Australian, 2⅛ to ⅝ pm; Scottish Australian Investment, 2½ to ⅞ pm; Australasian Coal Mining, ⅝ to ¾ pm; New South Wales Coal and Intercolonial Steam, ⅝ to ¾ pm; Nova Scotia Mining, 1⅝ to 2; Union Bank of Australia, 77½ to 78½; Bank of Australasia, 92½ to 93½; Oriental Bank, 54 to 56; London Chartered of Australia, 5½ to ⅝ pm; English, Scottish, and Australian, 2⅞ to 3 pm; Bank of India, China, and Australia, 2½ to ⅝ pm; Great Nugget Vein, 3½ to ½ pm; Port Philip, 1 to 1⅛ pm; Colonial Gold, 2⅝ to 3⅛ pm; Australian, 2 to 2½ pm; and Australasian, 1⅝ to 2 pm.

WEDNESDAY, March 16.—The railway market opened with firmness, but prices subsequently became rather heavy in consequence of a temporary pressure of sales. Australian Bank and Van Diemen's Land shares were operated in to some extent, and prices advanced. Great Nugget Vein and Colonial Gold Mining were also better, but Port Philip declined in consequence of the intelligence of the fire at the company's establishment. Australian Agricultural left off 108 to 112; Peel River Land and Mineral, 7⅛ to ⅞ pm; Van Diemen's Land, 25 to 26; South Australian, 57 to 59; North British Australian, 2⅛ to ⅝ pm; Scottish Australian Investment, 2¼ to ⅝ pm; Nova Scotia Mining, 1⅝ to 2; Australasian Coal Mining, ⅝ to ¾ pm; Union Bank of Australia, 78 to 79; Bank of Australasia, 93 to 94; Oriental Bank, 55 to 56; London Chartered of Australia, 5⅝ to ¾ pm; English, Scottish, and Australian, 2⅞ to 3 pm; Bank of India, China, and Australia, 2⅛ to ⅝ pm; British American Land Company, 51 to 53; Great Nugget Vein, 3⅛ to ⅝ pm; Port Philip, ⅝ to 1⅛ pm; Colonial Gold, 2⅝ to 3⅛ pm; Australian, 2 to 2⅛ pm; Crystal Palace, 1⅛ to ⅝ pm; and North of Europe Steam, ¼ dis to par.

THURSDAY, March 17.—The railway market was generally dull to-day, and prices in most cases were quoted at a decline. The shares of the Australian banks were steady, but those of the land and mining companies were not altogether well supported. Australian Agricultural left off 105 to 110; Peel River Land and Mineral, 7⅛ to ⅞ pm; Van Diemen's Land, 24⅛ to 25⅛; South Australian Land, 55 to 56; North British Australian, 2 to ⅝ pm; Scottish Australian Investment, 2 to ⅛ pm; Nova Scotia Mining, 1⅛ to ⅜ pm; Australasian Coal Mining, ⅝ to ¾ pm; New South Wales Coal and Intercolonial Steam, ⅝ to ¾ pm; Union Bank of Australia, 78 to 79; Bank of Australasia, 93 to 94; Oriental Bank, 56 to 57; London Chartered of Australia, 5½ to ⅝ pm; English, Scottish, and Australian Chartered, 2⅞ to 3 pm; Bank of India, China, and Australia, 2⅛ to ⅝ pm; Great Nugget Vein, 2⅞ to 3⅛ pm; Port Philip, ⅝ to 1 pm; Colonial Gold, 2⅝ to ⅞ pm; Australian, 1 to 1⅛ pm; Australasian, 1 to 2 pm; and Crystal Palace, 1⅛ to ⅜ pm.

FRIDAY, March 18.—Railway shares have been steady in price. Midland opened at 75½, but dropped to 75; London and North Western are 119½; and Great Westerns are 10s lower than the morning price. Eastern Counties are firmer, preference shares have been most dealt in; French shares are lower, with the exception of Paris and Strasbourg, and South Eastern of France. The Danish Zealand Railway has risen 5s to-day.

ROAD AND RAIL TRAVELLING.—The following is a statement of the number of miles travelled by Mr Robert Weale, as an Assistant Poor Law Commissioner, from the 3rd of August, 1835, to the 17th of December, 1847, and as an Inspector of Poor Laws, from the 18th of December, 1847, to 31st of December, 1852 (all inclusive), together with the cost of travelling and the cost per mile, and the time occupied in travelling:—

	Miles Travelled.	Time Occupied in Travelling. yrs. weeks. days.	Cost of Travelling. £ s d	Cost p. Mile. s d
By private conveyance, coach, &c.	38,298	3 27 5	7,176 1 1	1 7½
By railway	90,932	1 23 4	1,091 5 9*	0 2½
Total	179,230	4 51 3	8,267 6 10	

* In this sum is included omnibus, cab, and fly fares to and from the railway stations.

If the whole distance of 179,230 miles had been travelled by railway, it would have occupied 2 years, 45 weeks, 2 days, and a saving of time would have been effected of 2 years, 6 weeks, and 1 day. If the whole distance had been travelled by private conveyance and stage coach, it would have occupied 7 years, 8 weeks, 2 days, being 4 years and 15 weeks longer than the same distance would have occupied in travelling by railway. If the whole distance could have been travelled by railway, the cost of travelling would have amounted to 2,151*l* 18s 11d; had it all been accomplished by private conveyance, the cost would have been 14,566*l* 3s 4d. Rate of travelling:—

By coach, steamer, &c., By private conveyance, } 8 miles per hour.
By railway ..... 20 miles per hour.
A day ..... 10 hours.
A week ..... 6 days.
A year ..... 312 days.

More than 50,000 miles of the railway travelling have been on the London and North-Western line, and more than 20,000 on the Midland line. Mr Weale is glad to bear testimony to the civility and obliging conduct of the officers and servants; he has often seen them sorely tried, and has been struck with the temper and forbearance they have shown.

POOR LAW RELIEF.—On Saturday a return from the Poor Law Board was printed, showing the number of paupers in receipt of poor law relief on the 1st January, 1852, and the corresponding period of the present year. On the 1st January, 1852, the number was 835,360, and 799,443 on the 1st January last. The decrease after deducting the increase was 35,917. Of adult able-bodied paupers the decrease was 11,095 in the year.

STATEMENT

Of comparative Imports, Exports, and Home Consumption of the following articles from Jan. 1 to March 12, 1852-53, showing the Stock on hand on March 12 in each year.

FOR THE PORT OF LONDON

☞ Of those articles duty free, the deliveries for exportation are included under the head Home Consumption.

East and West Indian Produce, &c.

SUGAR.

	Imported		Duty paid		Stock	
British Plantation.	1852 tons	1853 tons	1852 tons	1853 tons	1852 tons	1853 tons
West India	9,585	7,289	17,149	15,189	11,932	7,156
East India	14,660	8,948	11,171	14,862	27,143	19,336
Mauritius	7,058	4,840	4,337	6,038	10,422	3,534
Foreign	...	...	5,922	5,177	...	...
	31,303	21,077	38,579	38,236	49,487	30,020
Foreign Sugar			Exported			
Cheribon, Siam, & Manilla	2,487	1,291	425	780	6,938	6,513
Havana	335	1,480	2,410	228	12,785	12,229
Porto Rico	470	...	536	793	3,454	883
Brazil	648	2,830	1,503	692	11,357	9,744
	3,940	5,601	4,874	2,358	34,524	29,369

PRICE OF SUGARS.—The average prices of Brown or Muscovado Sugar, exclusive of the duties:—

		s	d	
From the British Possessions in America		25	7	per cwt.
—	Mauritius	27	3½	—
—	East Indies	28	2	—
The average price of the three is		26	7½	—

MOLASSES.	Imported	Duty paid	Stock
West India	769	155	2,135	962	3,549	1,094

RUM.

	Imported		Exported		Home Consump.		Stock	
	1852 gal	1853 gal	1852 gal	1853 gal	1852 gal	1853 gal	1852 gal	1853 gal
W. India	365,445	219,645	124,634	217,035	231,840	262,845	1,389,315	1,016,145
E. India	64,395	24,120	79,695	26,640	36,990	2,475	191,700	136,035
Foreign	1,890	15,030	6,345	9,450	2,340	...	95,850	82,350
	431,730	258,795	207,675	253,125	271,170	265,320	1,646,865	1,234,530

COCOA.—Cwts.

Br. Plant	3,120	1,453	346	507	4,611	6,003	14,183	18,498
Foreign	2,831	2,811	865	1,057	1,016	472	5,836	5,573
	5,951	4,264	1,211	1,564	5,627	6,475	20,019	23,981

COFFEE.—Cwts.

Br. Plant	32	476	248	538	2,040	2,564	7,924	8,266
Ceylon	14,737	8,821	7,826	5,087	32,053	36,175	170,256	198,690
Total BP.	14,769	9,297	8,074	5,625	34,093	38,740	178,180	206,956
Mocha	895	3,727	255	1,136	4,083	4,089	9,336	16,320
Foreign Ei.	2,207	528	847	413	1,742	1,910	12,432	10,413
Malabar	...	...	1	...	59	466	469	1,351
St Domingo	...	2,718	21	2	3	530	2,842	5,035
Hav. & P Ric	...	...	199	67	112	747	4,266	7,152
Brazil	13,628	5,911	4,738	1,467	7,514	13,930	52,358	42,323
African	...	...	...	...	...	206	534	325
Total For.	16,730	12,884	6,061	3,087	13,553	21,812	82,377	82,924
Grand tot.	31,499	22,181	14,135	8,712	47,646	60,552	260,557	289,880

RICE.	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
British Ei.	2,706	2,564	2,027	772	3,628	3,919	14,922	12,693
Foreign Ei.	228	370	66	28	291	190	1,189	1,577
Total	2,944	2,934	2,093	800	3,919	4,109	16,111	13,670

PEPPER	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons
White	45	80	...	2	35	66	107	191
Black	45	536	69	361	210	388	1,554	2,002

	Pkgs	Pkgs	Pkgs	Pkgs	Pkgs	Pkgs	Pkgs	Pkgs
NUTMEGS	240	323	60	19	264	154	897	1,232
Do. Wild	...	...	...	...	13	3	576	564
CAS. LIG.	711	226	574	711	153	340	1,616	884
CINNAMON	1,996	1,032	1,178	973	141	123	3,883	3,530

	bags	bags	bags	bags	bags	bags	bags	bags
PIMENTO	4,561	5,627	2,936	5,218	1,969	725	2,964	4,760

Raw Materials, Dye Stuffs, &c.

COCHINEAL	Serons 1,485	Serons 1,188	Serons ...	Serons ...	Serons 2,368	Serons 2,970	Serons 8,043	Serons 11,381
LAC DYE	chests 261	chests 1,490	chests ...	chests ...	chests 758	chests 1,209	chests 7,163	chests 9,961
Logwood	tons 940	tons 303	tons ...	tons ...	tons 989	tons 552	tons 1,225	tons 178
FUSTIC	184	273	...	...	278	1,052	1,432	646

INDIGO.

East India	chests 1,586	chests 2,429	chests ...	chests ...	chests 5,897	chests 5,376	chests 28,043	chests 26,177
Spanish	serons 329	serons 269	serons ...	serons ...	serons 233	serons 595	serons 1,415	serons 1,095

SALTPETRE.

Nitrate of Potass	tons 1,158	tons 1,359	tons ...	tons ...	tons 1,835	tons 2,364	tons 1,687	tons 2,657
Nitrate of Soda	991	212	...	...	514	215	603	119

COTTON.

American	bags 259	bags 97	bags ...	bags ...	bags 50	bags 374	bags 361	bags 209
Brazil	...	...	...	...	...	...	82	82
East India	1,923	28,021	...	...	2,204	8,490	42,140	59,779
Liverpl., all kinds	351,362	531,235	50,490	18,780	399,510	327,980	325,020	762,280
Total	353,544	554,351	50,490	18,780	401,764	337,044	367,603	822,240

COMMERCIAL TIMES
Weekly Price Current.

☞ *The prices in the following lists are carefully revised every Friday afternoon, by an eminent house in each department.*

LONDON, FRIDAY EVENING.

Add Five per cent on duties, on spirits, tallow, sugar, nutmegs, timber.

Ashes *duty free*

First sort Pot, U.S.	p cwt	27s	0d	27s	6d
Montreal		27	0	27	6
First sort Pearl, U.S.		28	0	28	6
Montreal		28	0	28	6

Cocoa *duty B.P. 1d p lb. For 2d.*

West India	per cwt	30	0	43	0
Guayaquil		34	0	35	0
Brazil		25	0	28	0

Coffee *duty 3d p lb*

Jamaica, good middling to fine...*bond*,	p cwt	60	0	90	0
fine ord to mid		50	0	58	0
Berbice and Demerara		0	0	0	0
Mocha, garbled		68	0	78	0
ungarbled		46	0	66	0
Ceylon, native, ord to gd		47	0	48	6
plantation, good mid. to fine		62	0	80	0
fine ord. to middling		51	0	61	0
Cheribon & Batavia, yel.		43	0	52	0
pale and mixed		44	0	47	0
Sumatra and Padang		41	0	44	0
Madras and Tellicherry		44	0	60	0
Malabar and Mysore		42	0	47	0
St Domingo		43	0	46	0
Brazil, ord to fine ord		38	0	44	0
fine fine ord to gd mid		44	6	56	0
Costa Rica		47	0	80	0
Havana and Cuba, mid. to fine		58	0	65	0
fine and fine fine ord		46	0	54	0
ord and good ord		40	0	45	0
Porto Rico & La Guayra		46	0	65	0

Cotton *duty free*

Surat	per lb	0	3½	0	4¼
Bengal		0	3	0	3½
Madras		0	3½	0	4¼
Pernam		0	0	0	0
Bowed Georgia		0	5½	0	6
New Orleans		0	0	0	0
Demerara		0	0	0	0
St Domingo		0	0	0	0
Egyptian		0	0	0	0
Smyrna		0	0	0	0

Drugs & Dyes *duty free*

COCHINEAL					
Honduras silver	p lb	3	10	4	3
black		4	6	5	8
Mexican silver		3	10	3	11
black		4	2	4	9
LAC DYE					
D T		2	0	2	4
B Mirzapore		1	10	1	11
TURMERIC					
Bengal	p cwt	11	6	13	6
Java and Madras		10	0	12	6
China		0	0	0	0
TERRA JAPONICA					
Cutch		24	6	0	0
Gambier		23	0	24	0

Dyewoods *duty free*

		£	s	£	s
BRAZIL WOOD	p ton		0	0	0
CAMWOOD		18	0	28	15
FUSTIC, Cuba		7	10	10	0
Jamaica		4	0	4	12
NAVANILLA		3	0	3	10
St Domingo		5	0	0	0
Zante		7	0	0	0
LOGWOOD, Campeachy		6	10	7	0
Honduras		4	0	5	5
Jamaica		4	0	4	5
St Domingo		3	15	4	0
NICARAGUA WOOD					
Lima		16	10	17	15
solid		10	0	14	0
small and middling		8	0	12	0
RED SAUNDERS		5	0	5	5
SAPAN WOOD, Bimas		8	10	12	10

Fruit—Almonds

Jordan, *duty 25s p cwt, i*		s		£	s
new		0	0	0	0
old		0	0	0	0
Barbary sweet, in bond		2	10	5	12
bitter	nom.	0	0	0	0
Currants, *duty 15s per cwt*					
Zante & Cephal. new		1	13	3	0
old		2	7	3	15
Patras, old		2	12	3	10
Figs *duty 15s per cwt*					
Turkey, new, p cwt	d p	2	5	2	10
Spanish		0	0	0	0
Plums *duty 20s per cwt*					
French ... per cwt	d p	0	0	0	0
Imperial cartoon, new		0	0	0	0
Prunes, *duty 7s*, new	d p	1	10	1	11
Raisins *duty 15s per cwt*					
Denia, new, p cwt	d p	1	9	1	12
Valentia, new		1	14	2	3
Smyrna, black		1	10	1	14
red and Eleme		1	16	2	4
Sultana, new, nom		3	2	3	5
Muscatel, new,		3	7	4	10

Flax *duty free*

		£	s	£	s
Riga, P T R	per ton	42	0	55	0
St Petersburgh, 12 head		0	0	0	0
9 head		0	0	0	0
Friesland		35	0	52	0

Hemp *duty free*

St Petersburgh, clean, new	per ton	39	0	0	0
outshot		38	0	0	0
half cleaned		37	0	0	0
Riga, Rhine		40	10	0	0
Manilla, *free*		43	0	46	0
East Indian Sunn		0	0	0	0
Jute		15	0	18	0

Hides—Ox & Cow, per lb

B A and M Vid. dry		0	5	0	8
Do. & B Grande, salted		0	4½	0	5½
Brazil, dry		0	4	0	5½
dry salted		0	3	0	4½
salted		0	3½	0	4
Rio, dry		0	5	0	7
Lima & Valparaiso, dry		0	5½	0	6½
Cape, salted		0	3	0	4½
New South Wales		0	3	0	3½
New York		0	0	0	0
East India		0	4	0	9½
Kips, Russia, dry		0	5	0	8½
S America Horse, p hide		5	0	8	2
German	do	0	0	0	0

Indigo *duty free*

Bengal	per lb	5	3	7	5
Oude		3	0	6	8
Madras		2	0	5	3
Kurpah		3	0	6	8
Manilla		0	0	0	9
Spanish		3	0	5	11
Caracca		0	0	0	0

Leather, per lb

Crop Hides	30 to 45 lb	0	10	1	1
do.	50 65	0	11½	1	3
English Butts	16 24	1	1	1	5
do	28 36	1	1	1	10
Foreign do	16 25	1	0	1	3
do	28 36	1	3	1	5
Calf Skins	20 35	1	0	1	6
do	40 60	1	2	1	8
do	80 100	1	1	1	3
Dressing Hides		1	1	1	3
Shaved do		1	2	1	5
Horse Hides, English		0	8	0	1½
do Spanish, per hide		0	0	12	0
Kips, Petersburgh, p cr lb		1	1	1	6
do East India		0	10	1	6

Metals—COPPER

Sheathing, bolts, &c.	lb	1	3	0	0
Bottoms		1	4	0	0
Old		1	2	0	0
Touch cake,	p ton	£135	0	0	0
Tile		135	0	0	0
IRON, per ton		£		£	s
Bars, &c. British		9	7½	9	10
Nail rods		10	0	0	0
Hoops		13	0	0	0
Sheets		14	0	0	0
Pig, No 1, Wales		4	15	0	0
Bars, &c.		8	10	0	0
Pig, No. 1, Clyde		2	15	2	16
Swedish, in bond		11	10	0	0
LEAD, p ton—Eng, pig		25	0	25	10
sheet		26	0	0	0
red lead		26	10	0	0
white do		30	10	0	0
patent shot		27	0	0	0
Spanish pig, in bond		24	10	0	0
STEEL, Swedish, in kgs		20	0	0	0
in faggots		0	0	0	0
SPELTER, for, per ton		22	16	0	0
TIN *duty B.P. 3s p cwt, For. 6s*					
English blocks, p ton		122	0	0	0
bars		123	0	0	0
Banca, in bond, nom.		120	0	0	0
Straits do		118	0	0	0
TIN PLATES, per box					
Charcoal, I C		35s	6d	0s	0d
Coke, I C		20	0	0	0

Molasses *duty B.P. 3s 9d, For. 5s 3d*

British best, d p	p cwt	0	0	0	0
Patent		0	0	0	0
B. P. West India		0	0	0	0

Oils—Fish

		£	s	£	s
Seal, pale, p 252 gal	*d p*	34	10	35	0
Yellow		32	10	33	0
Sperm		91	0	92	0
Head matter		95	0	96	0
Cod		34	0	34	5
South Sea		37	0	37	5
Olive, Galipoli	per tun	70	0	70	10
Spanish and Sicily		67	0	68	0
Palm	per ton	33	0	33	10
Cocoa Nut		38	0	40	0
Seed, Rape, pale (Forgn)		37	10	38	0
Linseed		30	10	30	15
Black Sea	p qr	48s	6d	48s	6d
St Peterabg Morshank		47	0	0	0
Do cake (English)	pr in	9l	0s	0l	0s
do Foreign		8	0	9	17½
Rape, do	*c*	5	7½	0	0

Provisions—*All articles duty paid.*

Butter—Waterford new		86s	0d	90s	0d
Carlow		86	0	94	0
Cork	new	90	0	92	0
Limerick		82	0	88	0
Freisland, fresh		104	0	0	0
Kiel and Holstein, fine		90	0	104	0
Leer		0	0	0	0
Bacon, singed—Waterfd.		62	0	64	0
Limerick		60	0	61	0
Hams—Westphalia		0	0	0	0
Lard—Waterford and Limerick bladder		70	0	74	0
Cork and Belfast do		60	0	70	0
Firkin and keg Irish		60	0	64	0
American & Canadian		0	0	0	0
Cask do do		60	0	0	0
Pork—Amer. & Can. p b.		0	0	0	0
Beef—Amer. & Can. p tc		135	0	140	0
Inferior		100	0	0	0
Cheese—Edam		48	0	50	0
Gouda		38	0	46	0
Canter		20	0	0	0
American		56	0	60	0

Rice *duty B. P. 6d p cwt, For. 1s*

Carolina	per cwt	21	0	32	0
Bengal, yellow & white		9	0	12	0
Madras		9	6	10	6
Java and Manilla		8	6	13	0

Sago *duty 6d per cwt.*

Pearl, per cwt		19	0	24	0

Saltpetre. Rough, p cwt

		24	0	29	6
English, refined		30	0	30	6

NITRATE OF SODA 20 0 23 6

Seeds

		s	d	s	d
Caraway, for. old,	p cwt	0	0	0	0
Eng. new 46s 56s,		0	0	0	0
Canary	per qr	42	0	44	0
Clover, red	per cwt	48	0	56	0
white		52	0	60	0
Coriander		12	0	16	0
Linseed, foreign	per qr	45	0	50	0
English		56	0	58	0
Mustard, br,	p bush	9	0	12	0
white,		6	0	9	0
Rape per last of 10 qrs		£20	0	£25	0

Silk *duty free*

Surdah	per lb	15	0	17	6
Cossimbuzar		12	0	15	6
Gonatee		11	6	13	0
Comercolly		12	0	17	6
Bauleah, &c.		0	0	0	0
China, Tsatlee		16	0	19	6

RAWS—White Novi

		26	6	30	0
Fossombrone		23	0	25	6
Bologna		20	0	23	0
Friuli		18	0	23	6
Royals		20	0	21	0
Do superior		22	0	23	0
Bergam		22	0	25	6
Milan		22	0	25	6

ORGANZINES

Piedmont, 22-24		28	6	29	8
Do 24-28		27	0	28	0
Milan & Bergam, 18-22		28	0	29	0
Do 24-26		26	6	27	0
Do 26-32		26	0	0	0

TRAMS—Milan, 22-24

		26	6	27	6
Do 24-28		25	0	25	6

BRUTIAS—Short reel

		14	9	15	3
Long do		13	6	14	0

PERSIANS 12 6 13 3

Spices. *in bond*

PEPPER, Malabar	p lb	0	3½	0	4
Eastern		0	3½	0	3½
white		0	7½	1	2
PIMENTO, *duty 5s*, mid. and good		0	5½	0	6
CINNAMON *duty B. P. 3d p lb, For. 6d*					
Ceylon, 1, 2, 3		1	4	2	8
Malabar & Tellicherry		0	9	1	9
CAS. LIGNEA, *duty B. P. 1d p lb, For 3d*	p cwt	118	0	125	0
CLOVES, *duty 6d*					
Amboyna and Bencoolen	p lb	0	7½	1	0½
Bourbon and Zanzibar		0	6½	0	7
GINGER *duty B.P. 5s p cwt, For.*		10s			
East India com	p cwt	15	0	19	0
African		20	0	21	0
MACE, *duty 2s 6d*					
1 and 2	p lb	2	5	3	0
NUTMEGS, *duty 2s 6d*		2	0	4	0

Spirits—Rum *duty B. P. 8s 2d p gall, For. 15s*

Jamaica, 15 to 25 O P,					
per gal	bond	2	8	2	10
30 to 35		3	0	3	8
fine marks		4	0	5	0
Demerara, 10 to 20 O P		2	4	2	6
30 to 40		2	8	2	10
Leeward I., P to 5 O P		2	0	2	1
East India, proof		1	11	0	0
Brandy *duty 15s a gal*					
Vintage of 1st brands	1847 p	8	0	hd 8	2
	1846	7	10	8	0
	1849	7	8	7	10
	1850	7	5	7	7
	1851	7	3	7	5
Geneva, common		2	1	2	2
Fine		2	6	2	8
Corn spirits, *duty paid*		9	7	0	0
Malt spirits, ditto		11	0	12	6

Sugar *duty B. P. 10s or 11s 8d p cwt, For. 13s, 14s, or 15s 2d*

British plantation, yellow		26	0	30	0
brown		23	0	25	6
Mauritius, yellow		25	0	29	0
brown		17	6	25	0
Bengal, crys., good yellow and white		27	6	32	0
Benares, grey and white		25	0	29	6
Date, yellow		21	0	27	0
ord to fine brown		17	0	20	6
Penang, grey and white		24	6	28	0
brown and yellow		19	0	24	0
Madras, grainy yellow and white		25	0	31	0
brown and soft yellow		17	0	24	0
Siam and China, white		22	0	25	0
brown and yellow		17	0	21	0
Manilla, yellow and grey		20	6	21	0
brown		17	0	20	0
Java, grey and white		23	0	26	6
brown and yellow		17	0	22	6
Havana, white		27	0	31	0
brown and yellow		20	0	26	6
Brazil, grey and white		21	6	26	0
brown and yellow		17	0	21	0
Porto Rico, muscov. ord. brown to fine		19	0	27	0

REFINED *duty Br. 13s 4d, For. 20s 8d*

Bounty in B. ship, per cwt, refined 12s 6d, *bastards* 10s

Do loaves, 8 to 10 lb	*free* 50s 0d	51s	0d
Equal to stand, 12 to 14 lb	47 6	48	0
Titlers, equal to stand	46 0	47	0
Ordinary lumps, 45 lb	45 0	45	6
Wet lumps	43 0	44	0
Pieces	37 0	41	0
Bastards	30 0	36	0
Treacle	17 6	19	0
In bd, Turkey lvs, 1 to 4 lb	43 0	45	0
6 lb loaves	36 6	0	0
10 lb do	35 0	0	0
14 lb do	34 0	0	0
Titlers, 20 to 28 lb	31 6	0	0
Lumps, 40 to 43 lb	30 6	0	0
Crushed	36 6	31	0
No. 2	0 0	0	0

SUGAR—REF. *cont. pds*

Dutch superior	3	6	0	0
No. 1	29	0	0	0
No. 2 and 3	27	0	28	0
Belgian crushed, No. 1	29	0	0	0
No. 2	22	6	0	0
Pieces, &c.	25	6	29	0
Bastards	23	6	0	0
Treacle	17	6	18	0

Tallow

Duty B.P. 1d, For. 1s 6d p cwt

N. Amer. melted, p cwt	0	0	0	0
St Petersburgh, 1st *C*	44	3	44	6
N. S. Wales	42	0	45	0

Tar—Stockholm, p brl

	15	9	16	0
Archangel	17	6	18	0

Tea *duty 2s 1d per lb*

Congou, com to but mid.	0d	0	10	0 10½
ra. str. and str. blk.		0	11	1 2
fine and Pekoe kinds		1	4½	2 0
Souchong, but mid to fine		0	10½	1 9
Pekoe, flowery		1	3	4 0
orange		1	0	0 0
scented		0	10	2 0
Oolong		0	11	1 9
Hyson Skin		0	6	0 9
Twankay		0	10	1
Hyson, common		1	1	1 2
middling to good		1	3	1 8
fine		1	9	3 0
Young Hyson, Canton		0	8	1 0
fresh and Hyson kinds		1	0	2 4
Gunpowder, Canton		0	9	1 4
fresh and Hyson kinds		1	6	3 6
Imperial		1	0	2 0

Timber

		s	d	s	d
Duty, foreign 7s 6d, B.P. 1s per load,					
Dantzic and Memel fir		67	to	80	0
Riga		70	0	75	0
Swedish		60	0	65	0
Canada red pine		70	0	80	0
— yellow pine, large		70	0	85	0
New Brunswick do. large		85	0	95	0
— do. small		60	0	65	0
Quebec oak		95	0	100	0
Baltic		70	0	100	0
African — *duty free*		160	0	200	0
Indian teake *duty free*		230	0	250	0
Wainscot logs, 18ft. each		75	0	165	0

Deals, *duty foreign 10s, B.P. 2s per load,*

Norway per 120 of 12ft	£19	to	24
Swedish — 14ft	19	—	24
Russian, Petersburg standard	13	—	18
Canada 1st pine	16	—	17½
— 2nd	12½	—	13
— spruce, per 120 12ft	16	—	18
Dantzic deck, each	17s	to	34s
Staves *duty free*			
Baltic per mille	£145	to	175
Quebec —	67		70

Tobacco *duty 3s per lb*

		s	d	s	d
Maryland, per lb. *bond*		0	3½	0	8
Virginia leaf		0	2½	0	7
— strips		0	6½	0	9½
Kentucky leaf		0	3	0	5½
— strips		0	5	0	7
Negrohead		0	6	1	3
Columbian leaf		0	11	1	6
Havana		1	0	5	0
Havana cigars, *6d duty*	9s	7	0	14	0

Turpentine *duty For. Spirits 5s*

Rough	per cwt *d p*	12	0	13	6
Eng. Spirits, without ck		57	0	58	0
Foreign do., with casks		61	0	62	0

Wool—ENGLISH.—Per pack of 240 lb

Fleeces, So. Down hogs	18l	10s	19l	0s
Half-bred hogs	17	0	18	0
Kent fleeces	15	9	15	10
S. Down ewes & wethers	16	10	16	10
Leicester do	14	9	14	10
Sorts—Clothing, picklock	18	0	19	0
Prime and picklock	17	0	18	0
Choice	16	0	16	10
Super	15	0	16	0
Combing—Wethermat	2	10	21	0
Picklock	17	10	18	10
Common	15	10	16	10
Hog matching	23s	10	24	10
Picklock matching	18	10	19	10
Super do	15	10	16	10

FOREIGN—*duty free.*—Per lb

Spanish:—		s	d	s d
Leonesa, R's, F's, & S		1	5	1 6
Segovia		1	3	1 4
Caceres		1	2	1 4
Soria		1	2	1 3
Seville		1	0	1 2
German, Saxon, and Prussian	1st and 2d Elect	3	3	4 6
	prima	2	6	3 0
	secunda	2	0	2 4
	tertia	1	8	1 11
Moravian, Bohemian, and Hungarian	Electoral	3	6	5 0
	prima	2	9	3 3
	secunda	2	2	2 8
	tertia	1	9	2 0
	Lamb's	2	3	4 0
Australian and V D L				
Combing and Clothing		1	2	2 4½
Lambs		1	0½	2 4½
Locks and Pieces		0	8½	1 8
Grease		0	7	1 2
Skin and Slipe		0	5½	1 9
S. Australian & Swan River				
Combing and Clothing		1	3	1 8
Lambs		1	2½	1 8½
Locks and Pieces		0	7	1 5½
Grease		0	6	1 2
Skin and Slipe		0	10½	1 0½
Cape—Average Flocks		0	8	1 9
Combing and Clothing		0	10	1 11
Lambs		0	11	1 8
Locks and Pieces		0	10	1 5½
Grease		0	6	1 2½

Wine *duty 5s 6d per gal* £ s £ s

Port	per pipe	24	0	52 0
Claret	hhd	5	0	45 0
Sherry	butt	12	0	46 0
Madeira	pipe	18	0	48 0

The Economist's Railway and Mining Share List.

The highest prices of the day are given.

No. of shares	Amount of share	Amount paid up	ORDINARY SHARES AND STOCKS. Name of Company.	London: M.	F.
Stock	100	100	Aberdeen	30½	30
35000	20	8½	Ambergate, Not., Boston, & Eastern Junction	6½	6¾
35500	274s	274s	Birmingham, Wolverhampton, and Stour Valley	20½	.....
Stock	100	100	Bristol and Exeter	105	105
Stock	100	100	Caledonian	65	65
42000	50	50	Chester and Holyhead	22	22½
18671	50	45	Dublin and Belfast Junction	46½	46½
22800	25	25	East Anglian (25*l* L. & E. and L. and D.)	5¾	.....
10000	18	18	— (18*l* E. and H.)	4¼	.....
Stock	20	20	Eastern Counties	13½	13¾
16800	25	25	Eastern Union, class A (late E. U. shares)	11¼	.....
38000	25	25	— class B and C	8½	8
Stock	100	100	East Lancashire	74	74½
12000	50	50	E. & W. India Docks & Birm. Junction	57	57
Stock	100	100	Edinburgh and Glasgow	78	.....
Stock	...	100	Edinburgh, Perth, & Dundee	34	34
Stock	100	100	Great Northern	82	81½
Stock	100	100	— ½ shares, A	47	.....
Stock	100	100	— ½ shares, B	124	124
Stock	100	100	Great Southern & West (I.)	108½	108¾
Stock	100	100	Great Western	92	91½
18000	50	50	Lancaster and Carlisle	96	94
18000	16⅔	11⅔	— Thirds	25⅝	.....
Stock	100	100	Lancashire and Yorkshire	78½	76¾
198819	20	15	— Fifths	10⅝	10¾
71684	20	11½	— West Riding Union	8¾	.....
18400	50	50	Leeds Northern	16¾	16⅝
111906	11½	11½	London and Blackwall	9⅛	9
Stock	100	100	London, Brighton, & S. Coast	105	104¾
Stock	100	100	London & North Western	120¾	120
45811	20	12	— Fifths	15	14⅝
70000	10	1	— £10 Shares M. & B.(c)	2¼	2⅛
Stock	100	100	London and South Western	91⅛	91
...	50	42½	— New 50*l*	38	.....
...	40	34	— New 40*l*	30⅛	.....
6800	25	25	Londonderry & Enniskillen	21	.....
Stock	100	100	Manchester, Sheffield, & Linc.	30	29⅝
Stock	100	100	Midland	76¾	76½
Stock	100	100	— Birmingham and Derby	46	.....
Stock	100	100	Newmarket	52	50½
Stock	100	100	Norfolk	55	53
9850	15	15	— New	8¾	.....
Stock	100	100	North British	36¾	36½
68800	20	17½	North Staffordshire	13⅝	13½
5000	10	10	North & 8th-West. Junction	14½	13⅝
Stock	100	100	Oxford, Worcester, & Wolvn	48½	102
Stock	100	100	Scottish Central	102	.....
Stock	100	100	Scottish Midland	66	64½
Stock	100	100	Shrewsbury and Birmingham	66	.....
Stock	100	100	— *L.* & *N.* Western Guar.	75	.....
6000	26⅔	All	Shrewsbury & Chester (Nor. W. Min.)	20	.....
15000	15½	All	— Halves	10	.....
21850	20	20	— Oswestry	15	.....
65000	20	6¾	Shropshire Union	3⅝	.....
80000	50	50	South Devon	22	21¾
Stock	100	100	South Eastern	79	79
...	50	50	South Wales	37	.....
...	30	15	South Yorkshire & River Dun	13¾	.....
7500	20	17	Vale of Neath	15¾	15¼
5000	50	50	Waterford and Limerick	31	.....

No. of shares	Amount of share	Amount paid up	Name of Company.	London: M.	F.
Stock	100	100	York, Newcastle, & Berwick	70	70
109621	25	20	— Extensions	13	12¾
...	25	11¼	— G. N. E. Purchase	9½	.....
Stock	100	100	York and North Midland	60	59¾
			LINES LEASED AT FIXED RENTALS		
50000	30½	30½	Birmingham & Oxford, guar.	31	.....
50000	30½	30½	— without a guarantee	30½	.....
35000	30½	30½	Birmingham, Wolverhampton, and Dudley, guar.	31	.....
35000	30½	30½	— without a guarantee	30	.....
Stock	100	100	Buckinghamshire	107	.....
9000	50	50	Clydesdale Junction	53½	.....
Stock	100	100	East Lincolnshire, guar. 6 pc	153	152
10166	25	25	Gloucester & Dean Forest	33½	.....
8000	50	50	Hull & Selby	113	112¾
8000	25	25	— Halves	56½	.....
8000	12½	12½	— Quarters	27½	.....
43077	Av.	12½	London and Greenwich	14½	.....
11136	20	20	— Preference	26½	.....
6000	20	20	Lowestoff, guar. 4 per cent.	19¾	19⅝
6000	20	20	— 6 per cent	27	.....
82500	5½	5½	Manchester, Buxtn, & Mllock	3½	.....
Stock	100	100	Midland Bradford	108½	108¾
16862	50	50	Northern and Eastern, 5 p ct	66	.....
5391	50	50	— 6 per cent	.....	.....
1358	50	50	— New	.....	.....
14520	25	25	Preston and Wyre	.....	.....
16720	12½	11	— Halves (A)	.....	.....
40000	20	20	Reading, Guildford, & Reigate	.....	.....
Stock	100	100	Royston and Hitchen	154	.....
Stock	100	100	— Shepreth Extension	153	.....
14000	25	16½	Sheffield, Roth., and Goole, guar. 5 per cent	.....	.....
78750	12	9½	South Staffordshire	9½	.....
21856	50	50	Wear Valley, guar. 6 per ct.	.....	.....
2880	25	25	— —	33½	.....
Stock	100	100	Wilts and Somerset	104	.....
			PREFERENCE SHARES.		
...	100	100	Bristol and Exeter, 4 pr cent	108	.....
Stock	100	100	Caledonian 10*l*	107	107¼
...	15	15	Chester and Holyhead	20	.....
24000	6¼	6¼	Dundee, Perth, & Aberdn. June	6½	.....
34235	3½	3½	East Anglian (3*l* 10s), 6 pr ct	3⅝	.....
...	5	5	— (5*l*), 7 per cent	4¼	3½
37522	7½	2	— (late 7*l* 17s), 5 per ct	3½	.....
144000	6¾	6¾	Eastern Counties Extension, 5 per cent, No. 1	5¾	.....
144000	6¾	6¾	— No. 2	8¾	8⅝
Stock	10	10	— New 6 per cent	15	15
15000	20	20	Eastern Union Scrip (gr. 6 pr ct	19	.....
Stock	100	100	East Lancashire, 6 p ct grs	.....	.....
110000	5	5	Edin., Perth, & Dundee, 5¼ pct	3½	3⅝
93080	12½	12½	Great Northern, 5 per cent	129	128
60000	12½	13½	— 5 pr ct Scrip, Redeemable at 10 per cent pm	111	111½
50000	6¼	6¼	Great Southern and Western (Ireland) Eighths	9	.....
10000	50	6	Gt Wstrn (Berks & Hnts Ex) 5 pc	7¼	.....
Stock	100	100	Great Western, fixed 4½ pr ct	107	106½
48444	20	6	Lancashire & Yorkshire, F. 20*l*	6¼	.....
Stock	100	100	— 6 per cent	.....	.....
Stock	100	100	London & Brighton, guar. 5 pc	.....	.....
Stock	100	100	— Pref. 5 per cent, 1851	.....	.....
1640	50	50	— Convert. 5 per cent, 1853	.....	.....
Stock	100	100	— New, guar. 6 per cent	153	.....

No. of shares	Amount of share	Amount paid up	Name of Company.	London: M.	F.
34142	50	5	London & S. W., Cons. thirds	8¾	.....
18000	25	25	Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincoln, Quarters, No. 1	9	9
...	...	...	— New, 16*l*	11¼	11
87200	10	10	— 6*l*	3¾	3⅝
172300	6	3	Midland Consolidated. Bristol and Birmingham, 6 p cent	148	149
Stock	100	100	Norfolk Extension	22	22
15000	20	20	— Guaranteed 5½ per cent	6¼	.....
21000	5	5	North British	110	110
Stock	100	100	Oxford, Worcester, & Wolvn, 15*l*, 6 per cent	.....	.....
Stock	100	100	Shrewsbury & Birmingham, New guaranteed	11¾	.....
19275	8	8	Shrewsbury & Chester (Nor. W. Min.) 8 per cent	18¾	.....
17500	10	10	South Devon	17	16
20000	25	25	South Yorkshire, 4 pr ct guar	21	.....
Stock	...	All	York, Newcastle, & Berwick, 4*l* per cent preference	102	101¾
142395	...	100	— — —	5¼	5⅛
	17	5	York & N. Mid., H. & S. purch.	10¾	.....
62986	25	10			
			FOREIGN RAILWAYS.		
26000	20	20	Charleroi & Erquelines	14	13¾
33000	20	8	Dijon and Besancon	10¾	11¼
100000	20	8	Dutch Rhenish	6¾	.....
50000	20	20	East Indian	26¾	.....
100000	5	5	Great Indian Peninsular	7¾	7
66000 of 20*l*	20	14	Luxembourg	5	5
	10	10	— (Railway)	4¾	4½
	5	2½	— (Canal)	1⅝	.....
7735	33½	27½	Maria Antonia	.....	.....
25000	20	4½	Madras	7	6¾
26595	20	20	Namur and Liege (with int.)	8	.....
400000	20	20	Northern of France	37	37½
130000	20	11	Orleans and Bordeaux	.....	.....
280003	20	10	Paris and Lyons	27¾	29
80000	20	20	Paris and Orleans	43½	43½
72000	20	20	Paris and Rouen	42¾	43
250000	20	20	Paris & Strasbourg	33¾	33½
40000	20	20	Rouen and Havre	21	.....
31000	20	20	Sambre and Meuse	9¾	9¾
80000	20	17	Tours & Nantes	.....	.....
26757	8¾	8¾	West Flanders	5¾	.....
50000	20	9	Western of France	20¾	20½
			MINES.		
100000	1	1	Agua Fria	2	2
100000	10s	10s	Anglo-Californian	1¼	1¼
...	...	2	Australasian	4	3⅝
20000	20	5	Australian	7	7¼
50000	1	1	Ave Maria	1¼	1
10000	35	24½	Brazil. Imprl. (issued at 5*l*pm)	6	6
12000	40	40	Cobre Copper	47	48
...	14	14	Coplapo	.....	6
...	...	5	Eng. and Aust. Copper	4¾	4¾
20000	20	20	General	19	.....
11000	3	3	Great Polgooth	4¾	.....
100000	1	1	Liberty	1¼	.....
20000	10	9	Mexican & South American	8¾	9
200000	1	1	Nouveau Monde	2⅝	2⅞
12000	40	40	Santiago de Cuba	7	7¼
6000	10	7	Tin Croft	13	.....
43174	28½	28½	United Mexican	7	6¾
100000	1	...	West Mariposa	1¼	1

OFFICIAL RAILWAY TRAFFIC RETURNS.

Capital and Loan.	Amount expended per last Report.	Average cost per mile.	Dividend per cent. per annum on paid-up capital. 1849	1850	1851	1852	Name of Railway.	Week ending	RECEIPTS. Passengers, parcels, &c.	Merchandise, minerals, cattle, &c.	Total receipts.	Same week 1852	Traffic per mile per week.	Miles open in 1853	Miles open in 1852
£	£	£	£	£	£	£		1853	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£	£		
1,946,332	1,911,528	26,549	...	...	...	...	Aberdeen	Mar. 5	564 0 0	800 0 0	1364 0 0	1378	19	72	72
512,333	513,365	13,507	1	1¼	2¼	...	Belfast & Ballymena	12	435 14 9	252 6 0	688 0 9	641	18	37¼	37¼
2,130,000	1,980,899	60,027	5	1½	1¼	1¼	Birkenhead, Lancash., & Ches.	13	721 8 11	939 16 4	1661 5 3	1178	51	33	33
4,297,600	3,069,257	35,805	5½	5½	4½	4s	Bristol and Exeter	6	2716 9 11	1353 17 6	4070 7 5	3818	47	85¼	85¼
8,859,400	7,745,469	40,981	...	...	...	5s	Caledonian	Feb. 27	2648 0 0	5727 0 0	8375 0 0	8456	44	189½	189¼
4,339,332	4,144,980	43,632	...	...	...	...	Chester and Holyhead	Mar. 6	2084 0 0	1110 0 0	3194 0 0	2490	34	94¼	94¼
1,270,666	983,970	18,497	1	1½	2	2	Dublin & Drogheda	12	742 12 1½	243 5 10	985 17 11½	913	16	53	53
670,000	451,250	75,208	7½	7	7	10	Dublin & Kingstown	15	.....	.....	625 2 5	630	104	6	6
355,600	257,995	15,464	...	...	...	...	Dundee and Arbroath	13	211 14 6½	232 13 10½	450 8 5	441	26	16¾	16½
856,399	549,499	17,725	1½	...	...	...	Dundee, Perth, & Aberdeen	13	268 0 6	450 12 8	718 13 2	812	93	31	31
1,381,300	1,324,072	19,618	...	...	...	...	East Anglian	Feb 27	347 15 11	359 13 0	708 8 11	671	10	65	68
3,591,591	3,233,224	36,329	5½	2½	3	3	Edinburgh & Glasgow	Mar. 12	.....	.....	3679 16 9	3393	41	89½	89½
3,333,612	3,113,210	39,912	...	...	...	...	Edinburgh, Perth, & Dundee	13	.....	.....	2341 15 11	2246	30	78	78
17,439,632	12,887,000	40,022	1½	½	1	2½	Eastern Counties and Norfolk	13	6547 1 6	8357 13 10	14904 15 4	13261	46	322	322
4,169,833	3,746,927	46,382	1	1¼	2½	2½	East Lancashire	13	1961 3 10	2632 6 6	4593 10 4	4396	56	81¼	79
2,746,666	2,366,806	23,861	...	...	...	...	Eastern Union	13	962 5 2	1208 3 1	2110 8 3	1924	92	95	95
7,370,500	4,093,306	23,298	1½	2½	2	2	Glasgow, South Western	5	.....	.....	4120 17 5	3746	24	171½	171½
10,804,466	9,368,936	32,873	...	...	2	2	Great Northern & East Lincoln.	Feb. 27	4936 0 0	7416 0 0	13352 0 0	10809	43	285½	241½
4,922,910	3,719,679	19,786	...	2½	69s	4½	Great Southern & Western (I.)	Mar. 12	3408 5 1	1169 9 4	4477 14 5	8176	23	188	188
21,975,666	16,076,535	50,239	4	4	4½	4	Great Western	13	.....	.....	16667 1 7	14405	60	319½	264
14,202,045	11,812,821	45,434	5½	2	3½	3	Lancashire & Yorkshire	13	.....	.....	17759 7 5	15747	68	260	260
2,312,000	1,990,559	29,117	4s	5½	6¼	6½	Lancaster & Carlisle	Feb. 27	2264 0 0	2464 0 0	4703 0 0	4469	52	90	90
2,977,932	2,440,172	34,859	...	...	...	...	Leeds Northern	Mar. 5	452 0 0	801 0 0	1253 0 0	930	18	70	39
37,354,620	29,652,034	53,541	6	5½	5¾	5½	London & North Western, &c.	13	22792 17 2	22218 5 8	45011 2 10	40745	83	553½	539½
1,900,933	1,406,270	256,050	9s	11½	35½	35½	London & Blackwall	13	966 8 11	24 10 0	990 18 11	826	180	5¾	5½
7,440,930	7,321,640	42,328	3½	4½	96s	84s	London, Brighton, & S. Coast	12	5361 19 0	2315 17 10	7677 16 10	8246	44	172¾	172½
12,046,128	8,670,885	34,269	3½	3½	4½	3½	London & South Western	6	6354 0 0	2918 0 0	9252 0 0	8878	37	253½	244½
9,306,532	7,550,676	44,944	...	...	...	...	Man., Sheffld., & Lincolnshire	13	2311 15 9½	4479 3 6¾	6590 19 3¾	6602	39	167½	167¾
19,562,160	17,093,197	34,461	2¾	2	2½	3½	Midland, Bristol, & Birm.	6	.....	.....	21286 5 10	20843	43	498¾	498¾
2,596,666	1,925,533	15,282	...	4	4	4	Midland Gt. Western (Irish)	13	.....	.....	2488 9 10	2147	19	126	126
754,663	560,538	15,149	4½	3½	3¾	4½	Monklands	12	.....	.....	857 18 10	1030	23	37	37
1,776,000	1,776,898	19,615	6	6	4	4	Newcastle and Carlisle	Feb. 26	620 0 0	1639 0 0	2259 0 0	2193	29	60	60
4,640,666	4,462,439	29,998	2½	...	...	...	North British	Mar. 6	1223 0 0	2094 0 0	3317 0 0	3353	22	149	146
6,820,000	4,979,665	21,464	...	1	31½s	34½s	North Staffordshire	...	.....	.....	.....	...	...	532	222
1,930,333	1,651,629	34,705	7	5	24s	3	Scottish Central	13	759 16 7	1035 3 10	1794 20 5	1661	35	50	50
800,000	646,665	20,200	...	...	15s	1½	Scottish Midland Junction	12	261 3 5	376 12 11	637 16 4	616	20	32	32
1,628,000	1,402,670	20,842	2½	...	...	...	Shrewsbury & Chester	13	571 17 11	1139 5 7	1711 3 6	1568	35	49	49
12,000,000	12,294,850	42,100	5	5½	61½s	2½	South Eastern	5	7413 0 0	2804 0 0	10217 0 0	9747	36	284¼	281
2,583,166	2,051,361	35,541	...	...	1	23s	South Devon	6	1297 1 2½	409 0 0	1697 1 2½	1568	29	58	54
4,464,439	3,221,356	24,599	...	...	15s	...	South Wales	13	.....	.....	2568 14 8	1313	19	131	100¼
2,000,000	1,720,998	21,409	6	3	3½	4	Sth. Yorkshire, Don., & Goole	Feb. 26	.....	.....	1302 0 0	1253	17	77	77
1,134,600	1,130,642	23,666	6	6¼	7½	7½	Taff Vale	Mar. 12	.....	.....	1754 12 3	2482	68	40	40
1,778,808	10,632,593	35,123	1½	3	3	2½	York, Newcastle, & Berwick	13	4322 3 5½	9336 7 5	13657 10 10½	13099	44	304½	294
7,271,666	6,035,499	23,576	1	1	1½	2	York & North Midland	6	2353 0 0	4682 0 0	7035 0 0	7226	25	279	279

Provisionally Registered.

MANCHESTER AND LONDON
LIFE ASSURANCE and LOAN ASSOCIATION

77 King street, Manchester—454 West Strand, London.

Capital, £500,000. in 25,000 shares of £20 each.
(With power to increase to One Million.)

Deposit, £2 per share.

First Payment, 2s per share, and 38s on taking up the shares.

DIRECTORS.

The Hon. F. H. F. Berkeley, M.P., Victoria square, London.
Thos. Ridgway Bridson, Jun., Esq., Vale Bank, Bolton.
Rev. William Birley, M.A., Chorlton-cum-Hardy, Manchester.
John Brightman, Esq., Western villas, Maida hill west, London.
John Cross, Esq., Temple and Avenue villa, Regent's park, London.
William Felgate, Esq., Park villas, St John's Wood park, London.
W. Shelford Fitzwilliam, Esq, Belgian Consulate, London, and the Terrace, Kilburn.
Captain Robert Ford, H. C. S., Brooklands, Battersea, London,
John Tomlinson Hibbert, Esq., Urmston, Manchester.
John Howell, Esq., (General Managing Director), West Strand, London.
John Fisher Moore, Esq., the Elms, Higher Broughton, Manchester.
William Nicholson, Esq, Albert terrace, Stretford New road, Manchester.
William Peace, Esq., Haigh, Wigan.
Benjamin Ridge, Esq., M.D., Putney, London.
George Henry Saunders, Esq., C.E., North street, Westminster.
Thomas Statter, Esq., Stand hall, Bury.

STANDING COUNSEL—Brent Spencer Follett, Esq., Q.C., M.P.

SOLICITORS—Harrison Blair, Esq., Manchester; Messrs Gregory, Faulkner, Gregory, and Skirrow, London.

MEDICAL REFEREES.

Manchester—Consulting Physician—James Lomax Bardsley, M.D., F.L.S.
Surgeon—John Leigh, Esq., M.R.C.S., F.C.S.
London—James Newton Heale, M.D., M.R.C.P., F.M.C.S., 11 Westbourne crescent, Hyde park.

BANKERS—Manchester and Liverpool District Banking Company, Manchester; Messrs Bouverie, Murdoch, Bouverie, and James, London.

AUDITOR—London: Joseph Gibbs, Esq., Inner Temple.

GENERAL AUDITOR—Thomas Peet, Esq., Manchester.

ACCOUNTANTS—Messrs Peet and Paine, Manchester.

SECRETARY—Manchester: Charles Henry Minchin, Esq.

ACTUARY and SECRETARY—London: William James Strickland, Esq.

The business of this Association will be that of granting Life Policies, either separately or contemporaneously with loan.

Two local offices only exist in Manchester; one of the two being of very recent date, the other confined to Fire Insurances.

Some few years since a metropolitan office introduced a new feature of business by the establishment of a Loan department, whereby parties were enabled, at reasonable rates, to borrow sums repayable by easy instalments, the office requiring an assurance, contemporaneously effected, upon the life of the borrower.

That office has been singularly successful, the shareholders having not only received interest upon the amount paid up, but 31½ per cent. added to their capital, and the policy holders a large bonus to the sum assured—the present value of the shares being also double the amount paid.

The system has been found greatly to increase the ordinary business of Life Assurance, and to be one of mutual advantage to the Association, and to the parties negotiating Loans. On the one hand, a large, safe, and increasing business has been carried on by the facilities thus afforded to the public; on the other, the direct advantages of Life Assurance have been more prominently brought under notice and appreciated—the funds of the Company securely and advantageously employed, whilst the office has been commensurately benefited, and a new and additional source of profit realised to the proprietary and the assured.

The success of all Assurance Companies conducted with ordinary prudence, and the profits realised to their shareholders, will be seen by the public Share Lists; and the following statement will show the progress of those offices more immediately connected with Manchester and Liverpool; the large amount of business insurance effected, and sums annually withdrawn for premiums from those districts, fully justifying the establishment of an additional Life Association, combining the important advantages of a Loan department, in connection with the offices in London.

Established.	£	s		£	s	d
1824 The Manchester	paid 10	0	present value	25	15	0
1836—Liverpool & London	2	10	—	8	12	6
1845 - Royal Liverpool....	2	0	—	4	3	9
1852—Lancashire Insurance	1	0	—	1	15	0

Applications for the remaining shares may be made to the Solicitors of the Company; to Messrs Peet and Paine, Accountants, Manchester; and Mr Richard Aspden, Accountant, Mosley street, Manchester; to the Secretaries; and to the following Brokers:—Messrs Johnston and Walker, 1 St Ann's churchyard, Manchester; Messrs Joshua Hutchinson and Son, 39 Lothbury, London; Messrs Henry Davies and Co., 5 Dale street, Liverpool; Messrs Ridsdale and Myers, 9 Park row, Leeds

TO THE DIRECTORS OF THE MANCHESTER AND LONDON LIFE ASSURANCE AND LOAN ASSOCIATION.

Gentlemen,—I request you to allot me shares in the Manchester and London Life Assurance and Loan Association; and I agree to accept such shares, or any less number, and to make the first payment of 2s per share, and 38s on taking up the shares.

Name in full .....
Residence .....
Description, profession, or business .....
Date .....

Prospectuses, with terms and tables of rates, may be obtained, and proposals for the transaction of business will be received, at the offices in Manchester and London, on and after Monday, the 4th April.

Applications for agencies may be made to the Secretaries, at either offices.

DIE KOLNISCHE BERGWERKS GESELLSCHAFT,
OR
COLOGNE MINING COMPANY.
SOCIETE EN COMMANDITE.

Established in Prussia for working Copper, Lead, Zinc, and other Mines.

Capital, Thr. 800,000, or £120,000. In 120,000 shares of 6 Thr. 20 S. g, or £1 each.

GERANT—William Jesse, Esq., Director of the Nouveau Monde Mining Company.

SOUS GERANT—Carl Martin, Notary Royal, Cologne.

PRESIDENT OF THE COUNCIL.

Major the Hon. H. B. Dalzell, 7 Sussex place, Hyde park.

COUNCIL.

Herrman Camphausen, Jun. (of the Firm of A. and L. Camphausen), Cologne.
Julius Möller, merchant, Elberfeld.
Carl Schmidt, Judge of the Court of Appeal, Cologne.
Robert John Lattey, Esq. (of the Firm of Lattey Brothers, Calcutta), Erin house, St John's Wood.
H. H. Lindsay, Esq., East India Chambers.
Captain J. P. Macdougall, Director of the Church of England Life Assurance Company.

ENGINEER.

John Arthur Phillips, Esq., F.G.S., 8 Stamford street, Blackfriars.

BANKERS.

Messrs A. and L. Camphausen, Cologne.
Messrs Sapte, Muspratt, Banbury, and Co., 77 Lombard street.

SOLICITOR.

William Loaden, Esq., 28 Bedford place, Russell square.

BROKERS.

Messrs Joshua Hutchinson and Son, 39 Lothbury.
Messrs Barnett and Ellis, 11 Birchin lane.

OFFICES.

In Cologne—Wollküche, No. 10. In London—29 Moorgate street.

This Company is established for the purpose of working and profitably developing the resources of a large mineral district in Rhenish Prussia, under the law of "commandite," by which the certificates of shares are only issued in exchange for full payment; and for the security of the shareholders, no transfer of the same can take place except by entry in the books of the Company. No shareholder is required to execute a deed, or is subject to any call on the shares, or any liability whatever. The affairs of the Company will be conducted by the Gérant, aided by the advice of the Council, among whom are members of two of the most eminent banking and mercantile firms in the Rhenish provinces.

The proceeds of the mines will be remitted to London, and the dividend will be paid in London and Cologne.

A contract has been made with the owners of various mines, containing extensive lodes of copper, lead, zinc, and other minerals, situated within a radius of from five to thirty miles of Cologne (held in perpetuity under a grant from the King of Prussia, receiving a royalty of only five per cent. on the net annual profits), to purchase all their mining property and rights upon the following terms:—£20,000 cash, and 18,000 shares on taking possession of the mines. The remainder of the purchase-money—25,000 shares—is to be deposited with the bankers of the Company, and will not be delivered to the vendors until a dividend of ten per cent. shall have been paid upon the capital previously subscribed. The Council, after due and careful investigation, assisted by the opinions and advice of their engineers, have every reason to believe that the result will fully justify them in securing the mines on these terms.

Captain James Gripe (for many years Mineral Agent or toller to the late Lessees of the minerals of the Duchy of Cornwall), in September, 1852, examined and reported favourably on the whole of the mines. He says—"I beg to assure you that I have, during my three weeks' examination of these mines, endeavoured conscientiously to fulfil the trust reposed in me, and I, in some few instances, the mines described in my report do not come up to the full expectation of your hopes, on the other hand, there are many others of equal, if not superior, value to any mines we have in England," Upon the five principal mines, which the Company will immediately work, called Cecilia, Christiana, Verwirrung, Fahrenberg, and Rahrbacher Höhe, he remarks: "These mines I have carefully examined, and can confidently assert that I have never seen mines so capable of producing great results."

Mr John Arthur Phillips, who was deputed by the Council to inspect these mines in January, 1853, made a detailed report, which may be seen at the office of the Company, and which he concludes as follows—"The roads in the district are, with but few exceptions, exceedingly good, and the mines situated within short distances from them. The resources of the country will be much increased on the completion of the new railway from Elberfeld to Marburg, which is already staked out, and passes directly through the mining district. In addition to the mineral wealth of the country, labour is exceedingly cheap, and wood, iron, and coals are to be obtained at reasonable prices. The foregoing mines will, I believe, prove highly productive when worked by the aid of effective machinery. and I can therefore strongly recommend them to the notice of British capitalists, and I would suggest that 25,000*l*, or thereabouts, should be expended in machinery, engines, and other appliances. in order fully to develop the resources of these mines." The Council have not embodied the Reports of Mr Phillips and Captain Gripe in the Prospectus, but very copious extracts from them have been printed in a pamphlet, which may be obtained at the offices of the Company. The district in which the mines are situated may be reached in thirty hours from London. At various establishments near Cologne machinery of every description can be obtained at reasonable prices.

The remainder of the mines will continue to be worked in the German manner, as at present; but the Company's Engineer will be directed to examine and report upon them at intervals, with a view to the gradual introduction of machinery, and a more improved and extended system of working. In the opinion of Mr Phillips, the ores may be smelted on the spot much cheaper than in England, and it is intended to erect Smelting Works, and thereby complete the operations of the Company. The small smelting furnaces and the dwelling houses and offices at present existing, together with about seventy acres of freehold land, are included in the purchase.

Assays of the Ores, which have been made by Mr Phillips, by Messrs Johnson and Matthey, and by Mr Mitchell, yield from 12 to 32½ per cent. of copper; from 45 to 79 per cent. of lead, which also contains from 1 oz 10 dwts to 31 oz 13 dwts 8 grs of silver to the ton; and 66½ per cent. of zinc.

The average of copper ores in England is only seven per cent.

Zinc, which may be obtained in large quantities in the district in question, will also form a very valuable source of profit; the Vielle Montagne Company, formed for working calamine ores in 1837, after paying large dividends, and returning to the shareholders £8 of their capital on every £10 share, had the satisfaction of seeing its £32 shares at £400.

The Council would have preferred to issue shares of £5 each, but the law under which this Company is constituted, requiring that the shares should be paid up in full, they have resolved to issue them of £1 only; the Council, however, should such a course be desirable, reserve to themselves power to increase the capital of the Company by a further issue of shares, with the consent of the proprietary, the holders of old shares having the preference in regard to such issue.

Applications for shares may be made in London to the brokers, or to the Secretary, at the offices of the Company, 29 Moorgate street. In Cologne applications will be received by the Sous Gérant, Carl Martin, No. 10 Wollküche.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR SHARES.

To the Council of the Cologne Mining Company.

Gentlemen,—I request that you will allot to me shares of £1 each in the above Company; and I hereby undertake to accept the same, or any less number you may allot me, and to pay the deposit of £1 per share.

Dated this day of 185

Name in full .....
Residence .....
Reference .....
Business or Profession .....
Signature .....

JUVENILE ATTIRE FOR EASTER

—At Easter Juveniles expect new attire; the best quality, the newest fashions, and the most economical charges are subjects of consideration. The Juveniles have their opinion, but their Parents must have theirs, yet there are not two opinions respecting the Establishment where Easter Dress should be procured. E. MOSES and SON have always offered the earliest and most approved fashions for such occasions, and this year, by their usual business activity, they have again secured the first selection of new materials from every celebrated manufactory, British and foreign, and the design and workmanship displayed in hundreds of novel styles for Juvenile Attire and Clothing for Children even surpass the productions of all previous seasons. Distinguished artists being employed on this description of Dress, secures novelty, grace, and comfort in the Juvenile Attire made by E. MOSES and SON; and, though great advances have taken place in materials and workmanship, the quality is much superior and the charges considerably lower than at any other establishment.

Special attention is invited to a resplendent display of richly embroidered Vests, in new materials suited to the season. Paletots, Wrappers, Overcoats, &c., exhibiting novelties lately introduced by E. MOSES and SON.

A splendid display of Hats and Caps for Easter, suited for Juveniles and Adults—combining all recent improvements in style and finish, cheaper than they can be had elsewhere Hosiery for Ladies, Gentlemen, and Children at the most economical charges. Boots and Shoes the best and cheapest.

EMIGRATION TO AUSTRALIA

is the high road to wealth for small capitalists and every description of labourers. Clothing procured at the gigantic wholesale department of E. MOSES and SON'S Establishment is the most profitable investment which can be made. Competition in this does not exist in Australia. E. MOSES and SON'S manufacture there meets with an instantaneous and lucrative sale. All emigrants preparing for the Colonies, as "Diggers," Mechanics, or Farmers, are Outfitted with the greatest dispatch and at wholesale prices. The goods are all of guaranteed suitability, and are prepared for all classes of Emigrants, Ladies, Gentlemen, and Children. A separate department is kept for Outfitting, and full Lists of Outfits for Ladies and Gentlemen, with ship-sailing information, may be had on application, or post free to any part of the kingdom.

CAUTION.—E. MOSES and SON regret having to guard the public against imposition, having learned that the untradesmanlike falsehood of "being connected with their establishment," or "it is the same concern," has been resorted to in many instances, and for obvious reasons. They beg to state they have no connection with any other house in or out of London, except their own Establishments as follows:—

London City Establishment.—154, 155, 156, and 157 Minories, 83, 84, 85, and 86 Aldgate (opposite the church), all communicating

London West End Branch.—506, 507, and 508 New Oxford street, 1, 2, and 3 Hart street, all communicating.

Bradford, Yorkshire, Branch.—19 and 20 Bridge street.

Sheffield Branch.—36 Fargate.

Merchant Tailors, Clothiers, Hatters, Hosiers, Furriers, Boot and Shoe Makers, and General Outfitters for Ladies and Gentlemen.

IMPORTANT.—Should any article not give satisfaction, it will be exchanged if desired, or, if preferred, the money will be returned without hesitation. All goods are marked in plain figures the lowest price, from which no abatement can be made.

The Establishments are closed from sunset on Friday till sunset on Saturdays, when business is resumed till 12 o'clock.

A New Book entitled "The World's Pharos," containing the Emigrant's Assistant, full lists of prices, and directions for self-measurement, may be had on application, or post free to any part of the kingdom.

A handsome almanack for the year ending 1853 can be had gratis on application.

Ici l'on parle Francais. | Qui si parla Italiano.
Hier spricht man Deutsch. | Aqua se habla Espagnol

ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF ENGLAND.

Annual Country Meeting for 1853; for the South Wales district, comprising the whole of South Wales, with the addition of the counties of Gloucester, Hereford, Monmouth, and Worcester; to be held at the city of Gloucester, in the week commencing Monday, the 11th of July.

PRIZE SHEET FOR AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS AND MACHINERY.

All prizes of the Royal Agricultural Society of England are open to general competition: Members of the Society having the privilege of a free entry; while Non-Subscribers are allowed to compete on the payment of 5s on each certificate.

Forms of certificate may be obtained on application to the Secretary, 12 Hanover square, London. All certificates for the entry of Implements, &c., must state the total number of articles entered to be shown by each exhibitor, and the space required for their exhibition; and they must be returned, filled up, to the Secretary, before the FIRST of MAY, 1853: the Council having decided that in no case whatever shall any such certificate for implements be received after that date.

No. of Prize. PRIZES.	£
1 For the Plough best adapted for general purposes	7
2 For the Plough best adapted for deep ploughing...	7
3 For the best One-Way or Turn-wrest Plough	7
4 For the best Paring Plough	5
5 For the best Dynamometer, especially applicable to the traction of ploughs, and indicating the extent of work done	5
6 For the best Subsoil Pulverizer	5
7 For the best Machine for making Draining Tiles or Pipes for agricultural purposes.....	10
8 For the best Instruments for hand-use in Drainage	3
9 For the best Heavy Harrow	5
10 For the best Light Harrow	5
11 For the best Cultivator, Grubber, and Scarifier ...	10
12 For the best Pair-horse Scarifier.....	5
13 For the best Drill for general purposes	10
14 For the best Steerage Corn and Turnip Drill	10
15 For the best best Drill for small occupations	5
16 For the best and most economical small-occupation Seed and Manure Drill for flat or ridged work.....	5
17 For the best Turnip Drill on the flat	10
18 For the best Turnip Drill on the ridge	10
19 For the best Dropping Machine, for depositing seed and manure	10
20 For the best Manure Distributor	10
21 For the best Horse Hoe on the flat	5
22 For the best Horse Hoe on the ridge	5
23 For the best Collection of Agricultural Tools for hand-labour	5
24 For the best Reaping Machine.....	20
25 For the best Mowing Machine, for natural and artificial grasses.....	10
26 For the best One-horse Cart for general purposes	5
27 For the best Light Waggon for general purposes	10
28 For the best Portable Steam Engine, not exceeding 6-horse power, applicable to thrashing or other agricultural purposes	20
For the second best Portable Steam Engine, not exceeding 6-horse power, applicable to thrashing or other agricultural purposes.....	10
29 For the best Fixed Steam Engine, not exceeding 8-horse power, applicable to thrashing or other agricultural purposes	20
For the second best ditto ditto	10
30 For the best Portable Thrashing Machine, not exceeding 2-horse power, for small occupations	10
31 For the best Portable Thrashing Machine, not exceeding 6-horse power, for larger occupations	15
32 For the best Portable Thrashing Machine, not exceeding 6-horse power, with Shaker, Riddle, and Winnower, that will best prepare the corn for the finishing Dressing Machine; to be driven by Steam.....	20
33 For the best Fixed Thrashing Machine, not exceeding 6-horse power, with Shaker, Riddle, and Winnower, that will best prepare the corn for the finishing Dressing Machine; to be driven by Steam.....	20
34 For the best Corn Dressing Machine.....	5
35 For the best ditto for small occupations.....	5
36 For the best Grinding Mill for breaking agricultural produce into meal	10
37 For the best Linseed and Corn Crusher.....	5
38 For the best Chaff Cutter, to be worked by horse or steam power	10
39 For the best Chaff Cutter, to be worked by hand power	5
40 For the best Turnip Cutter	5
41 For the best Oilcake Breaker for every variety of cake	5
42 For the best ditto for thin cake	3
43 For the best and most economical Steaming Apparatus for general purposes	5
44 For the best and most economical Machine for preparing Unsteeped Flax Straw for market, by manual or other labour	10
45 For the best Churn	3
46 Miscellaneous Awards and Essential Improvements, Fourteen Silver Medals estimated at....	21
47 For the Invention of any New Implement, such sum as the Council may think proper to award.	
SPECIAL PRIZE OFFERED BY PHILIP PUSEY, ESQ. For the best Water Drill to drill four rows of turnips, with artificial manures, on the flat	10

CONDITIONS.

Prize No. 5.—The preference will be given to the Dynamometer indicating the width, depth, and length of furrow, as well as the resistance offered.

Prize No. 7.—With the Draining Tile or Pipe Machine, specimens of the tiles or pipes will be required to be shown in the yard; the price at which these have been sold must be stated, and will be taken into consideration; and proof of the working of the machine itself to be given to the satisfaction of the Judges. Every exhibitor will be expected to bring a die 2½ inches diameter, with the button or tribiet 2 inches in diameter, with dies of other sizes varying from 1 to 4 inches or larger, and buttons or tribiets of corresponding dimensions.

Prize No. 13.—The Drill for General Purposes will be preferred which shall possess the most approved method of distributing compost or other manure, in a moist or dry state, the power of depositing small and large quantities being especially considered. Other qualities being equal, the preference will be given to the drill which may be best adapted to cover the manure with soil before the seed is deposited.

Prize No. 16.—The Small Occupation Seed and Manure Drill will not compete with the drill of a higher price, as its cheapness to the purchaser will be a material consideration.

Prizes Nos. 17, 18.—The Turnip Drills on the flat and ridge, respectively, will be preferred which shall possess the most approved method of distributing compost or other manure in a moist or dry state, the power of depositing large and small quantities being especially considered. Other qualities being equal, the preference will be given to the drill which may be best adapted to cover the manure with soil before the seed is deposited.

Prize No. 26.—The Manure Distributor will be preferred which is best adapted for distributing broadcast any kind of compost or hand-tillage, when in a moist or dry state; and which is capable of adjustment for the delivery of any quantity from 5 to 40 bushels per acre.

Prize No. 28.—The Portable Steam Engine must not be more than six-horse nominal power; the diameter of the cylinder not to exceed 8 inches. The exhibitor will be required to furnish to the Society, along with the specification, a longitudinal and transverse sectional plan of the boiler, showing the action of the fire upon the flues; and also to state in writing the thickness and quality of the boiler plates, as well as the diameter of the cylinder, the length of stroke of the piston, the number of revolutions of the crank-shaft (with its diameter, and whether made of wrought or cast iron), the diameter and weight of the fly-wheel, the diameter of the driving pulley, which should not be less than 5½ inches wide, nor move at a rate less than 1,000 feet per minute, the number of horse-power the engine is calculated to work at, the probable time it will require to generate the steam (taking water at 60 deg.), and raise it up to the working pressure (not to exceed 45 lbs on the square inch), the quantity of fuel it will consume in getting up the steam, and the consumption of fuel for every hour it is in full work. The engine must be provided with a good water-gauge, and with a short piece of pipe fitted with a cock having a thread to fit the ¼-inch gas pipe, for the purpose of fixing a pressure gauge. Also a 2-inch cock must be attached to the steam-chest of the boiler, such cock to have the usual gas-thread for the purpose of taking steam from the boiler, should the Society require to do so. The Society will be empowered to select any engines for the purpose of driving other machinery under trial, and will pay the exhibitor £1 a day for the use of the engine and a competent attendant, during the time the service of such engine may be required. In adjudicating on the merits of the portable engines, reference will be had to the portability of the engine, without losing sight of the strength required for safety, and which will be best secured by the free use of wrought-iron in lieu of cast.

Prize No. 29.—The Fixed Steam Engine must not be more than eight-horse power, the diameter of the cylinder not to exceed 10½ inches; the exhibitor will not be required to bring a boiler, as steam will be furnished by boilers supplied by the Society; but he will be required to fix the engine, also to find the materials for doing so, at his own expense, and in such a position in the trial yard as may be pointed out to him. He must also furnish the Society with plans and specifications, describing fully the boiler and fittings that he would supply to his customer with the engine he exhibits. The drawings must show fully the forms of the flues, and the mode of setting the boiler; and the specification must describe the quality of the iron and the thickness of the plates in the boiler, the distance and diameter of the rivets, also the leading particulars of the engine he intends to exhibit, such as horse-power of the engine, diameter of the cylinder, length of stroke, number of strokes per minute, diameter of crank-shaft (and whether it is made of wrought or cast iron), diameter and weight of fly-wheel, diameter of driving pulley, which should not be less than 6 inches wide, nor travel less than 1,200 feet per minute. The drawings and specifications relating to the prize engines will remain the copyright property of the Society. The engine exhibited must be supplied with a governor, and have a starting cock to regulate the supply of steam, and be fitted with a thread equal to the 2-inch gas pipe. The Judges will be instructed to employ in the trial of the steam engines an apparatus known as a force resister, as a test of power, such apparatus consisting of a friction break, to supply and regulate the friction required to balance the power of the engine, as well as to show the utmost resistance for any quantity of power the engine on trial may require.

CONSUMPTION OF FUEL.—The quantity of fuel consumed by each engine will be strictly ascertained by the Judges.

HAND AND POWER MACHINES.—The exhibitors of such machines as are usually worked by hand must provide and fix on them pulleys not less than 4 inches wide, such pulleys to be equal in diameter to twice the length of the winch that the machine is usually worked with. The exhibitors of machines that require to be driven by power must fix on them pulleys of sufficient diameter and width, that they may be easily driven by straps.

SPEED AND PRESSURE.—(1) All implements turned by the winch or hand-crank shall not be worked at any trial beyond the following speed:—namely, 40 revolutions per minute for 12-inch crank, 35 revolutions for 14-inch crank, 30 revolutions for 16-inch crank. (2) In machinery driven by horse-power, the utmost speed that the horses shall be driven at during any trial shall not exceed 2½ miles per hour, or 198 feet per minute. (3) Steam machinery shall, under no circumstances, be allowed to compete at any trial with a greater pressure than 45 lbs per square inch on the boiler; at which pressure it will be expected that the engine shall work up to the power declared by the exhibitor.

*** Copies of the general regulations, &c., of the exhibition may be had on application to the Secretary. The prizes and conditions for live stock, when finally settled, will form the subject of a distinct advertisement.

By order of the Council,

JAMES HUDSON, Secretary.

London, February 3, 1853.

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